

THE CITIZEN.

Vol. IX

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No. 1



Top of the Hill. Coming from Narrow Gap.

The Narrow Gap School and Church House.
Rev. A. E. Thompson and Rev. Howard Hudson are conducting very interesting and successful revival meetings here this week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Russian Congress is Dismissed.—
Wine Growers in France May Rebel.—
—Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco is Convicted and Expelled from Office.—Two Cent Fare Commences in Missouri.

On June 16th, the Russian parliament, the "Duma," was dismissed by order of the Czar. A new parliament is to be elected to meet November 13. On June 14th, the prime minister, Stolypin, demanded of the Russian congress that it should suspend fifty-five of its members who were members of the Social Democratic party, the government claiming that they formed a secret organization against the government to plan armed rebellion among the peasants and other dangerous things. The Duma refused to suspend them, claiming that the proof was not sufficient, and that it was just because these men were Social Democrats that the government desired their removal. As soon as the parliament was dismissed the police tried to arrest sixteen of those who were supposed to be the chief conspirators, but seven of them escaped. So far no disorder has been reported. It is a serious question whether the government is wise in dismissing the Duma so soon, but the incoming representative government in a country like Russia is a very hard

"OUR KENTUCKY"

Graduating Oration of Harry Burnam Kinnard in Berea College, June 5, 1907.

Bordered by five mighty states on the north and east and stretching south to the historical battlefields of Tennessee, there is found upon the map of the United States a spot that is shaped like a country ham. The fat end rests upon the backbone of the Cumberland Mountains, and the hock is dipped in the turbulent waters of the mighty Mississippi." That spot is Kentucky, our native state, a state which we are all proud to call our home.

One hundred and fifteen years ago last Saturday, Kentucky was admitted into the Union. She may well be proud of her history. The pioneer Kentuckians crossed the mountains with their old flint-lock rifles on their shoulders, determined to win a new home for themselves. They fought the Indian until his warwhoop no longer rang in the forest, and his scalping knife no longer glimmered at the cabin door. Under the leadership of George Rogers Clark they won from the British the northwest territory by their capture of Kaskaskia and Vincennes. Ten thousand Kentuckians took part in the defense of Ohio and Michigan in the war of 1812 and one-third of the army which under Jackson defeated the British at New Orleans consisted of Kentucky volunteers. In the war with Mexico the question was not how many troops were required from Kentucky, but how many the government could be induced to accept. Kentucky was the first state to strike a blow for Cuban liberty. It was in Crittenden, who, when captured by the Spanish and ordered to kneel that he might be shot, proudly uttered the key-note of his race, "A Kentuckian kneels only to woman and his God, and always dies facing his enemy."

In the Civil War, Kentucky furnished Lincoln to the North, and Davis to the South. Forty thousand of her sons wore the gray, and eighty thousand the blue, the largest number in proportion to population that has ever been furnished in time of war by any modern state. No wonder the Kentuckians are noted the world over for their daring and bravery! Their blood has enriched every battle-field, and their deeds have illumined every page of the nation's history.

But enough for the past. Let us turn for a moment and see what the present and future have in store for Kentucky. Today we are entering upon a new era, an era which is completely transforming the world. Every age has some dominant spirit. The dominating spirit is actuating the age is the spirit of reform. All over our broad country it has been doing its good work. In education, politics and religion it has worked changes which are of the greatest value to mankind. Our own state is now coming fully in touch with the spirit of the age. The spirit of reform is here, and it is echoing from the press, the pulpit, and the platform.

The need for a better educational system is the great crying need of our state, and it is the need to which the people are nobly responding. At last we are awakening to the fact that our school-houses are very far apart

TYPHOID FEVER SHOULD BE STOPPED

Drops of sweat that save a man's life are better than tears after he is dead. There is no need of anyone getting typhoid fever—it is a disease that comes from a poison that flies bring from dung heaps to the food in your house, but more than all else from water that has been poisoned by the drainings from such outhouses or something of the sort.

If some one in or near your house has had typhoid fever, there is one way you can be sure that others will not catch the fever from the water that is drunk in your house, and that it to boil every drop of water before it is drunk. Then let it cool, keep it covered from the flies and drink it, and you will be safe from poison in the water. The water that has typhoid fever poison hiding in it will look all right and taste all right but there is death in it. After it has been boiled it may not taste as good, but it is safe.

Uncleanness is the best friend of sickness and death. It's cheaper to buy screen wire than pay doctor's bills. Flies carry filth of all sorts around. Keep them off your food. Keep your manure heaps where the flies breed far away from your kitchen. Keep everything that is not pure and clean far away from your cistern or well or spring. Keep your beds dry and clean and your houses scrubbed clean. **Don't let anyone spit on your floor,** for the spit of a person who has consumption, even tho he doesn't know he has it, will give the disease to others. Keep your hands and body clean and you will be healthful. Keep your house and everything around it clean and it will be a friend to health and a foe to death. Keep it dirty and it will be a friend to all kinds of sickness and help fill up the burying ground. It takes hard work to keep things clean but it pays if your life and the lives of your friends are worth anything.

and our standard of education is very low. We are beginning to realize that the world now calls for educated men and women. How foolish we would consider the soldier who would go into a battle without a weapon! But how much more foolish the person who goes out to fight the battle of life without an education! He is as helpless as the unarmed soldier, and history and experience alike prove that he has small chance of success.

But we would not have you believe that the need for better education is the only need of our state. There are others which are almost as pressing, and here too the spirit of reform is at work. Kentucky has often been accused of being a state where there is little or no respect for the law. That its good name has often been tarnished by lawlessness and disregard for the sacredness of human life we cannot deny. That much whiskey has been made and drunk in our state we also admit. But these conditions are now rapidly changing. Everywhere Law and Order Leagues are being formed, and the women and children of our Kentucky towns are marching in processions thru the streets and pleading to men to vote out the saloons.

The evils of lawlessness and intemperance must be destroyed, and there are others, which as yet are hardly touched. Party methods now prevailing in our state admit of no defense or excuse, and demand immediate and thorough reform. In many places party leadership has passed into the hands of politicians, who think more of party success than of public good. They have not come to realize that "public office is a public trust," and value place and power in proportion as they afford opportunity to promote party and personal ends. To these methods backed by a party spirit that tolerates if it does not inspire them, the bad condition of our politics is to be attributed.

If we would remedy these conditions, we must put our state pride and loyalty above our party pride and loyalty. We must vote for the best man regardless of party affiliations. This, I know will seem a very strange and radical measure to many of you, yet it is one which is being used very effectively all over our country today. The evil and base politician can no longer shelter himself under the cloak of his party. He must not only represent principles but he must have principles.

The battle of reform is already on. Every good citizen is a soldier and his best weapon is the ballot! Arise, Kentuckians! Go forth to the battle clothed in the armor of righteousness, and the time will soon come when Kentucky will no longer be called the "Dark and Bloody Ground," when it will no longer be noted for its good whiskey and its dead-shots, its lawlessness and its feuds, but when it shall be called the "Fair and Peaceful Ground," the home of good and law-abiding citizens, "God's Own Country." I think I voice the sentiments of all this audience when I say, "All honor to our 'Old Kentucky,' and to our 'New Kentucky!'" may her standard ever wave on high, and may it never be waved in an unrighteous cause.

THINGS TO THINK OF.

Every man has a weak side. Every wise man knows where it is and will be sure to keep a double guard there. —Mason.

Life is a quarry, out which we are to mold and chisel and complete a character.—Goethe.

Have something to do, something to love, and something to hope for. —Dr. Chalmers.

Convince a wise man of his error and he will thank you; convince a fool and he will insult you. How can I get self-knowledge, pray? Ask what your scolding neighbors say. —Edward Wigglesworth.

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A RADICAL CHANGE

San Francisco City Government to Be Reorganized on Lines Look-ing to Public Welfare.

THE PROSECUTOR IN CONTROL

With Mayor Schmitz in Jail the Reins of Government Will Be Handled by a Man Selected by Prosecutor Langdon from Board of Supervisors.

San Francisco, June 17.—A radical change in the executive branch of San Francisco's government is contingent on developments in the case of Mayor Schmitz, who is temporarily incapacitated by reason of his imprisonment in the county jail. The date for the passing of sentence on Mayor Schmitz has been set for June 27. Prior to that date he cannot possibly procure bail, according to the decision of Judge Dunne, but the law provides that after judgment has been passed the matter of allowing bail is discretionary with any magistrate having jurisdiction. Consequently if judgment is passed on the date set Mayor Schmitz will have ground for a new application for bail and his request may run the gamut, not only of the twelve judges of the superior court, but of the appellate justices and judges of the police court as well. Whether Mayor Schmitz will ask for sentence on June 27 or ask for a continuance, has not been stated by his attorneys. This has made it impossible for the prosecution to plan its action in this regard.

The conviction of Mayor Schmitz has at last made simple what has heretofore been a complex problem. The charter provision making it incumbent upon the board of supervisors to appoint an acting mayor from their own number whenever the mayor becomes temporarily incapacitated from performing his duties of office can be taken advantage of because of Mayor Schmitz's imprisonment. When Prosecuting Attorney Langdon gives the word, backed with the power of the supervisors, James Gallagher or some other supervisor will be at once appointed acting mayor. Resignations will be accepted from one or two members of the board who are not only willing but actually clamoring for a chance to become free again, and in vacant places will be filled with the man chosen by the prosecutor to take the mayor's chair. Gallagher will then be instructed to place the new member in his stead and the new member as acting mayor will start by chopping off Chief of Police Dinen's head and then proceed down the line.

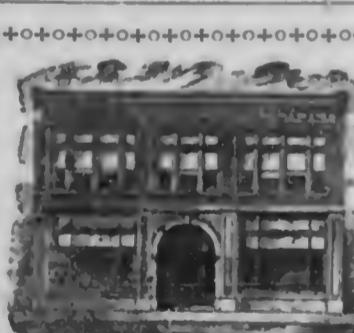
Where She Would Be.

"This is what happened," the woman began. "I asked the janitor to take up the rainy day carpet in the hall after 8 o'clock and put down the clean one. I was going to have company. He said he wouldn't. He intimated that the carpet was plainly good enough for my company I might have. I at once telephoned in his presence to the owner of the house, telling him what the janitor had said, and asked him to request him to put down the clean carpet.

"Up to the present time, which is about time for my company to begin to arrive, the owner has not been heard from. Now, if he goes back on me now on in this house?"

"You can't always tell from where you are sitting," the girl replied, "but it is my impression that you will be in the consignment,"—New York Press.

Shot for Chew of Tobacco.
Prestonville, Ky., June 13.—A quarrel over a chew of tobacco led to Clarence Shatto, firing three shots at Isaac Handlon, all of which took effect. Handlon is fatally wounded.



AS AN INVESTMENT

A savings account in this Bank presents some peculiarly attractive features, as compared with the usual forms of individual investment.

If you loan money to your friends you may lose the money and the friends both. You always dislike to urge payment and if you should die such loans would probably be the last thing your executor could collect.

If you invest in stocks, the value may fluctuate and happen to be down just at the time you may need to sell. Often dividends are passed.

Money in business enterprises outside of your own, carries a risk out of proportion to the profit.

A savings account in this Bank is always worth par plus interest credited and can be cashed for the full amount at any time.

You are protected not only by the careful investments made by this Bank but also by our Capital and Surplus of \$60,000.00.

This with FOUR per cent interest is a fine investment.

BEREA BANK & TRUST CO. BEREA, KENTUCKY.

J. J. MOORE, President. W. H. PORTER, Cashier.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily the part published, but as a evidence of the authorship of the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and titles, to have them printed in large and distinct letters. Proper names are often difficult to decipher, because of the manner in which they are written.

THE HOUSE OF A THOUSAND CANDLES

By MEREDITH NICHOLSON
Author of "THE MAIN CHANCE," ZELDA DAMEON," Etc.

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CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

"I was eavesdropping on my own account," she said hurriedly, and with a note of finality. "I was there by intention, and"—there was another hint of the tam-o'-shanter in the mirth that seemed to bubble for a moment in her throat—"it's too bad you did not see me, for I had on my prettiest gown, and the fog wasn't good for it. But you know as much of what was said as I do. You are a man, and I have heard that you have had some experience in taking care of yourself, Mr. Glenarm."

"To be sure; but there are times—"

"Yes, there are times when the odds seem rather heavy. I have noticed that myself."

She smiled, but for an instant a sad look came into her eyes—a look that vaguely but indistinctly suggested another time and place.

"I want you to come back," I said boldly, for the train was very near and I felt that the eyes of the Sisters were upon us. "You can not go away where I shall not find you!"

I did not know who this girl was, her home, or her relation to the school, but I knew that her life and mine had touched strangely, that her eyes were blue, and that her voice had called to me twice through the dark, in mockery once, and in warning another time, and that the sense of having seen her before, of having looked into her eyes haunted me. The youth in her was so luring; she was at once so frank and so guarded—breeding and the taste and training of an ampler world than that of Annandale were so evidenced in the witchery of her voice, in the grace and ease that marked her every motion, in the soft gray tone of hat, dress and gloves, that a new mood, a new hope and faith sang in my pulicea. There, on that platform, I felt again the sweet heartache I had known as a boy, when spring first warmed the Vermon hillsides and the monumens sent the last snows singing in joy of their release down through the brook-beds and into the wakened heart of youth.

She met my eyes steadily.

"If I thought there was the slightest chance of my ever seeing you again I shouldn't be talking to you here. But I thought—I thought it would be good fun to see how you really talked to a grown-up. So I am risking the displeasure of these good Sisters just to test your conversational powers, Mr. Glenarm. You see how perfectly frank I am."

"But you forget that I can follow you; I don't intend to sit down in this hole and dream about you. You can't go anywhere but I shall follow and find you."

"That is finely spoken, Squire Glenarm! But I imagine you are hardly likely to go far from Glenarm very soon. I don't hesitate to say that I feel perfectly safe from pursuit!"—and she laughed her little low laugh that was delicious in its mockery.

I felt the blood mounting to my cheek. She knew, then, that I was virtually a prisoner at Glenarm, and for once in my life, at least, I was ashamed of my folly that had caused my grandfather to hold and check me from the grave, as he had never been able to control me in his life. The countryside knew why I was at Glenarm, and that Ad not matter, but my heart rebelled at the thought that this girl knew and mocked me with her knowledge.

"I shall follow and find you," I repeated. "I shall see you Christmas eve," I said, "wherever you may be."

"In three days? Then you will come to my Christmas eve party. I shall be delighted to see you,—and fluttered! Just think of throwing away a fortune to satisfy one's curiosity! I'm surprised at you, but gratified, on the whole, Mr. Glenarm!"

"I will give more than a fortune; I will give the honor I have pledged to my grandfather's memory to hear your voice again."

"That is a great deal—for so small a voice; but money, fortune! A man will risk his honor readily enough, but his fortune is a more serious matter. I'm sorry we shall not meet again. It would be pleasant to discuss the subject further. It interests me particularly."

"In three days I shall see you," I said.

She was instantly grave.

"No! Please do not try. It would be a very great mistake. And, anyhow, you can hardly come to my party without being invited."

"That matter is closed. Wherever you are on Christmas eve I shall find you," I said, and felt my heart leap, knowing that I meant what I said.

"Good by," she said, turning away. "I'm sorry I shan't ever chase rabbits at Glenarm any more."

"Or paddle a canoe, or play wonderful celestial music on the organ."

"Or be a eavesdropper or hear pleasant words from the master of Glenarm—"

"But, I don't know where you are

going—you haven't told me anything—
you are slipping out into the world—"

She did not hear or would not answer. The train roared up to the platform, and she was at once surrounded by a laughing throng of departing students. Two brown-robed Sisters stood like sentinels, one at either side, as she stepped into the car. I was conscious of a feeling that from the depths of their hoods they regarded me with un-Christian disdain. Through the windows I could see the students fluttering to seats, and the girl in gray seemed to be marshaling them. The gray hat appeared at a window for an instant, and her smiling face gladdened, I am sure, the guardians of the peace at St. Agatha's.

The last train crashed into the baggage car, every window framed a girl's face, and the train was gone.

CHAPTER XVI.

The Passing of Olivia.

It was from Stoddard that I learned the truth about Olivia, and I am not, I fear, greatly ashamed of having invited him to dinner merely to pump him as to the Armstrongs of Cincinnati and their daughter. Olivia's father, Stoddard informed me, was a retired physician of wealth, who lived at Walnut Hills. I can hear now the great roar of laughter that broke from him as I kept protesting that the girl in gray I had seen at the Annandale station was Olivia Gladys Armstrong. It was only when we settled down to a comparison of our impressions that the truth gradually dawned upon me that the girl in

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"This room is rather forbidding; if you will come with me—"

She turned with an air of authority that was a part of her undeniably distinction, and I was seated a moment later in a pretty sitting room whose windows gave a view of the dark winter wood and frozen lake beyond.

"I'm afraid, Mr. Glenarm, that you are not disposed to be neighborly, and you must pardon me if I seem to be pressuring you."

Her smile, her voice, her manner were charming. I had pictured her as a sour old woman, who had hidden away from a world that had offered her no pleasure.

"The apologies must all be on my side, Sister Theresa. I have been greatly occupied since coming here—distressed and perplexed, even."

"Our young ladies treasure the illusion that there are ghosts in your house," she said, with a smile that disposed of the matter.

She folded her slim white hands and spoke with simple directness.

"Mr. Glenarm, there is something I wish to ask you, but I can say it only if we are to be friends. I have feared you might look upon us here as enemies."

"That is a strong word," I replied evasively.

"Let me say to you that I hope very much that nothing will prevent your inheriting all that Mr. Glenarm wished you to have from him."

"Thank you; that is both kind and generous," I said with no little surprise.



"I Have Feared You Might Look Upon Us Here as Enemies."

gray was not Olivia Gladys Armstrong but Marlan Devereux. The whole thing was ridiculous—my density, my stupid acceptance of the ground on which Marlan Devereux had chosen to meet me; and I was not convinced until the big chaplain had given me a circumstantial description of the real Olivia—a child of 15, with a gypsy face and dark hair and eyes.

"Where has Miss Devereux gone?"

"Why, to Cincinnati, with Olivia Gladys Armstrong," he answered. "They're great chums, you know."

On top of my mail next morning lay a small envelope, unstamped, and addressed to me in a free running hand. "Ferguson, the gardner, left it," explained Gates.

I opened and read:

"If convenient will Mr. Glenarm kindly look in at St. Agatha's some day this week at four o'clock. Sister Theresa wishes to see him."

I whistled softly. My feelings toward Sister Theresa had been those of utter repugnance and antagonism.

I had been avoiding her studiously and was not a little surprised that she should seek an interview with me. Quite possibly she wished to inquire how soon I expected to abandon Glenarm house; or perhaps she wished to admonish me as to the perils of my soul in any event I liked the quality of her note and I was curious to know why she sent for me; moreover, Marlan Devereux was her niece and this knowledge had changed my attitude toward the institution beyond the wall.

At four o'clock I passed into St. Agatha's territory and rang the bell at the door of the building where I had left Olivia the evening I found her in the chapel. A Sister admitted me, led the way to a small reception room where, I imagined, the visiting parent was received, and left me. I felt a good deal like a school boy who has been summoned before a severe master for discipline. I was idly beating my hat with my gloves when a quick step sounded in the hall and instantly a brown-clad figure appeared in the doorway.

It was a deep, rich voice, a voice of assurance, a voice, let me say, of the world—the voice, too, I may add, of a woman who is likely to come to the right without ado. The white hand at her forehead brought into relief two wonderful gray eyes that were

"Not in the least. I should be disloyal to your grandfather, who was my friend and the friend of my family if I did not feel kindly toward you and wish you well. And I must say for my niece—"

"Miss Devereux." I found a certain pleasure in pronouncing her name.

"Miss Devereux is very greatly disturbed over the good intentions of your grandfather in placing her name in his will. You can doubtless understand how uncomfortable a person of any sensibility would be under the circumstances. I'm sorry you have never met her. She is a very charming young lady whose happiness does not, I may say, depend on other people's money."

She had never told, then? I smiled at the recollection of our interviews.

"I am sure that is true, Sister Theresa."

"Now, I wish to speak to you about a matter of some delicacy. It is, I understand perfectly, no business of mine how much of a fortune Mr. Glenarm left. But this matter has been brought to my attention in a disagreeable way. Your grandfather established this school; he gave most of the money for these buildings. I had other friends who offered to contribute but he insisted on doing it all. But now Mr. Pleckering takes the ground that the money—or part of it, at least

—was only a loan."

"Yes; I understand."

"Mr. Pleckering tells me that he has no alternative in the matter; that the law requires him to collect this money for \$50,000."

"Yes, that is the amount. I wish to say to you, Mr. Glenarm, that if it is necessary, I can pay that amount."

TO BE CONTINUED.

Easing the Porous Plaster.

Before having a plaster applied to the back or chest one should take a deep breath and hold it while the plaster is being put on. If this is done the patient will not be annoyed by that drawing of the skin which is so unpleasant a feature when the plaster is ordinarily applied.

Representation Not Growing.

The first British parliament, consisting of its present number of members (670), was elected in 1885.

allight with kindness. She surveyed me a moment, then her lips parted with a smile.

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"Let me say to you that I hope very much that nothing will prevent your inheriting all that Mr. Glenarm wished you to have from him."

"Thank you; that is both kind and generous," I said with no little surprise.

"I wonder how many times my little friends have read these words: 'Consider the lilies,' and then have done as the great Teacher desired they should do. Over 1,800 years have passed since He bade His listeners to consider the lowly things made by His Father, and all through that long space of time how few have been they who have really studied and loved the wayside flowers.

Look at those broad spear-shaped leaves of deep glossy green, from which queer-shaped knobs of yellowish-green stand up. Within these knobs lies hidden one of the most marvelous of our wild flowers, the Cuckoo-Pint, or 'Lords and Ladies' of the village boys and girls of England. The botanist speaks of it as the Arum.

Shaper met his wife, her mother and his eight year-old son in the road, a mile north of Rockwood, and opened fire with a double-barreled shotgun. Mrs. Shafer fell forward to the road with a load of buckshot in her chest. Mrs. Thacker, her mother, leaped from the carriage and taking the little boy by the hand, started on the run for a house which stood across a lawn 100 yards distant. They had traversed half the way between the starting point and safety when a second shot brought the woman to the ground with an awful wound in her back and neck. Seizing his grandmother fall the little boy, overcome with terror, fell upon his face and implored the demon father for mercy.

Upon coming to where the woman lay prostrate Shafer kicked her brutally and beat her with the butt of the weapon. Taking the crying boy by the arm he dragged him back up the pike past where the mother lay dying. Upon reaching the place where she lay Shafer placed the muzzle of the gun against her chest and fired a second shot from the weapon through her body as if to make sure of his awful work. Having dispatched the wife and mother-in-law the desperado seized a fence and dragged the little boy across a meadow into the woods.

There, appearances indicate, the child was thrown upon the ground, and while the brutal father held him under foot the muzzle of the weapon was placed against his body, just beneath the collar bone, and discharged, the heavy shot passing through the trunk and making their exit at the hip. Then having gone some distance from the body a second shot was fired which made wounds about the head and face and in the shoulder.

Not content with this enormity the murderer gathered together a heap of brushwood and set it on fire in an attempt to cremate the body, but this attempt was foiled by the heavy rains which fell in this section throughout the early part of the afternoon, and when the child's corpse was discovered only part of the clothing had been burned.

Carrollton, Ala., June 14.—The coroner's jury at the inquest over the body of F. H. Theron, who was shot by John Parker, a member of an aristocratic family identified with the earliest settlement of Pickens county, declared that Parker's act was justified. In the words of the verdict it was "nothing more nor less than a felonious but common cause murder."

Parker had been married but a few months. His young wife was a member of one of the most prominent families in Alabama. Theron was also a husband, his eldest daughter being 10 years of age.

The families were on cordial terms.

Friars, however, warned Parker of the attentions of Theron to his wife. Parker waited until his wife took leave of her home. He coolly ordered his horse saddled and following on horseback he overtook the couple in a lonely country lane. According to Parker's testimony, he commanded Theron to defend himself, and when Theron, his husband testified, tried to escape, he shot him down as he would a rat in a trap. The body was left in its place and Parker brought his wife back to town and turned her over to her own family.

TYPHOID IN PITTSBURG.

Pittsburgh, June 14.—Twenty-seven cases of typhoid fever have been reported to the Pittsburgh bureau of health in the last 24 hours. A serious epidemic of the disease is feared.

QUEBEC KILLS FIVE.

Santiago, Chile, June 14.—A severe earthquake was experienced at Valparaiso. Several buildings and railroad bridges there were destroyed and five persons killed.

DROPPED DEAD AT DINNER.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 14.—Mrs. Telfair Hodgeson, philanthropist, fell dead in the midst of her dinner guests.

GATE BY HIGHWAYMEN.

New York, June 14.—August Meyer, a well-to-do shoe dealer of Brooklyn, was so badly beaten by highwaymen that he died a few hours later in a hospital. Nicholas Fennimore, aged 20 years, is under arrest. Two others escaped.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Lexington, Ky., June 14.—Greenwich and her sucking foal, valued at \$1,000, owned by P. D. Foster, and Florence and her sucking foal, owned by C. W. Williams, were killed by a bolt of lightning.



It Pays to Paint

There is nothing that adds to the selling value or the renting value of a house like good paint—there is nothing that makes home more home-like than good paint.

It pays to paint. The better the paint, the better it pays.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT

FOR PAINTING BUILDINGS
OUTSIDE AND INSIDE

pays in the beginning because it goes so far—pays in the end because it lasts so long, and looks so well, as long as it lasts. There is no paint like it for beauty and durability, for economy and satisfaction.

SEE US FOR
COLOR CARDS

The Porter Drug Co. (INCORPORATED)

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Take Notice

In order to accommodate those who thru the summer cannot come to the College Library on evenings during the week, it will be open at night from 6:30 to 8 o'clock on Wednesdays and Saturdays and Sunday evenings from 4:30 to 4:00 until further notice. On Sundays the library is open only for reading and not for the drawing of books.

In the Union Church next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock there will be services especially for the children. The pastor will read an original story to the children. There will be special music by the children and at the close of the service will be the consecration of infants.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Million of Richland spent last Sunday with Mrs. Million's sister, Mrs. Sallie Adams.

Mrs. Mollie Cook has moved into her new home on Center street, and Mrs. Dowden will move into the house recently occupied by Mrs. Cook.

Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Hunt of Walton have been visiting their relatives in town.

Mrs. W. H. Porter and brother, Cleve Woolf, left Tuesday to visit relatives in Louisville.

The Children's Day exercises at the Baptist Church last Sunday morning were unusually good.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Kidd are visiting friends at Heidelberg, Ky.

Miss Dora Moore is visiting friends in Berea and is planning to teach school at Red House this fall.

Miss Sadie Evans of Mt. Vernon is visiting Mrs. Laura Jones.

Miss Ellen Fowler is in Corbin visiting her sister, Mrs. Nora Smith.

J. K. Baker's children have the measles.

Miss Theresa Johnson is clerking for Coyle & Days.

Mr. and Mrs. James Anderson were in Berea Saturday.

Dr. and Mrs. P. Cornelius are expected back to Berea on a visit some time this month.

Tom Adams spent a few days last week in Richmond.

Houses and Gardens for Rent.
Call on G. D. Holliday at the Berea Bank and Trust Company.

For that Dandruff

There is one thing that will cure it—Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is a regular scalp-medicine. It quickly destroys the germs which cause this disease. The unhealthy scalp becomes healthy. The dandruff disappears, had to disappear. A healthy scalp means a great deal to you—healthy hair, no dandruff, no pimples, no eruptions.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Used for over sixty years."

Made by J. O. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
SARSAPARILLA,
PILLS,
CHERRY PECTORAL.

Jews Flocking to Jerusalem.
It is reported that more than 100 Jewish families move into Jerusalem every week. Though most of them are very poor, yet they find means to make a scanty living. Jerusalem is rapidly becoming once more a Jewish city.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

A good letter to The Citizen from Townsel Adams, of Mataafa, W. Va., tells of his trip home from Berea and his very enjoyable visit to the home of W. R. Hogg in Cumberland Gap. He expects to be back in the fall.

Mr. Gilbert Combs has gone to Evansville, Indiana, for his work this summer.

W. D. Logsdon is going to the State Republican Convention to vote for Taft, and Willson.

It is reported that the Standard Wheel Company will combine their spoke factories of Somerset and Nicholasville in one to be erected in Berea.

The railroad freight house which has long been too small for the needs of Berea, is soon to be enlarged.

Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Cartmell are rejoicing over the arrival of an 8½ pound boy, Edgar Bearinger Cartmell. He came last Sunday noon. Mother and son are being cared for at the hospital and are getting on well.

Miss Robinson left Monday for the Oberlin Commencement on her way to Dartmouth College, where she expects to spend some time this summer.

A letter from Wm. E. Judd, Westfield, N. Y., says: "I frequently realize that the mistake of my life was when I left Berea, no everything possible was said and done to persuade me to stay."

Prof. Edwards leaves Wednesday of this week for a trip to Ohio.

Miss Speer will spend her vacation at Mobile, Ala. She left on Tuesday. Miss Douglas left on the same day to spend her vacation at her home in Wellington, Ohio.

Rev. C. S. Mason preached at the Parlor House, Sunday morning.

Dr. Thomson and Mr. Hudson are conducting revival services at Narrow Gap this week.

Mr. and Miss Burgess leave on their vacation Friday morning.

Miss Eyler and Miss Ambrose, delegates to the W. C. A. Conference at Ashville, N. C., returned to Berea Wednesday. Miss Eyler left the next day to spend her summer vacation at London, Ohio.

Miss Elliott and Miss Frey, who have been in Berea since school closed will leave Thursday in order to take the State Examination on Friday and Saturday at Frankfort, Ky.

Miss Lucile Jones, who traveled with Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Coddington last season has returned to her home in Danville, Ky.

Mrs. Laura Jones was in Corbin, Ky. last week visiting relatives.

Vaughn Norman visited in Berea the first of the week.

Mrs. Chas. Hogg and sister, Miss Ethel Putnam of Illinois arrived last week to make an extended visit with their mother, Mrs. Kate Putnam.

Mr. and Mrs. Spink are attending the annual meeting of the Kentucky Press Association in Estill Springs this week. Reports from there say that there is an unusually large number of members present this year.

Ex-county Attorney A. R. Sparks, of Clay county stopped in to subscribe to The Citizen on his way home to Sexton Creek from Hamilton, Ohio, where he had been to see his baby.

Miss Flora Carmack, a former student of Berea College and Mr. Stephen Thompson of Burning Springs were married May 21st.

We learn thru the "Kentucky Advocate" that the Berea boys attending the Y. M. C. A. Conference at Danville are winning most of the baseball games played by delegates of the conference.

Fancy Work Club Reception.

Miss Burgess gave a very pleasant reception to members and friends of the Fancy Work Club Tuesday night. The porch was prettily lighted with Chinese lanterns. Clovers and Daisies helped to bring the people together and light refreshments to satisfy the inner man—and woman. About thirty-five guests were present, of whom we have been able to secure the following names: Dr. and Mrs. Best; Dr. and Mrs. Davis; Dr. and Mrs. Baker, Prof. and Mrs. Rumold, Messrs. J. W. Stephens, Gay, Bower, Will and Charles Hanson, Charles Burdette, Carl Hunt, and Bowler, Mistresses J. W. Stephens, Bower, Will, Charles and Fay Illinois, Geo. Dick, and Jones, and Misses Jennie Hanson, Nora and Nell Burdette, Grace Lester, Lottie Osborne, Gay and Babcock.

Date Set for Powers's Trial.

Frankfort, Ky., June 13.—Judge Rollins, appointed special judge to try Caleb Powers for alleged complicity in the murder of Senator William Goebel, has notified Judge James G. Sims, one of the defense's attorneys, that he has called a special term of the Scott county circuit court beginning July 29, at which Powers will be tried.

Mining Town Fire-Swept.

Sergeant, Ky., June 11.—The mining town of Dooley, Wise county, Virginia, east of here, was visited by a disastrous fire. A number of residences and business houses were burned, entailing a loss of \$50,000. The family of Patrick Snodgrass had a narrow escape. Mrs. Snodgrass probably will die as a result of shock.

Corset Saved Her.

Lexington, Ky., June 12.—Corset stays saved the life of Malissa Coleman when she was cut in a free-for-all fight by Mat Lewis. Lewis used a dirk and the woman was seriously injured. The steel stays, however, prevented the blade from penetrating her abdomen deep enough to prove fatal.

Corset Saved Her.

SCHMITZ GUILTY

San Francisco's Mayor Convicted of the Crime of Extortion.

San Francisco, June 14.—A jury of twelve of his peers has declared Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz guilty of the crime of extortion as charged against him by the Oliver grand jury.

Following the announcement of the verdict, the silence in the courtroom was broken in a hundred places at once. A long-drawn "Ab" ran through the crowd. Then "Good!" cried a voice in a far corner. And "Good, good!" echoed another spectator farther in front. Rudolph Spreckels, whose wealth made possible the whole bribe-grift prosecution, was walking swiftly down the aisle as the sentence fell from the forman's lips. He sank into a near-by seat as though arrested by some sharp command.

"The judgment of the court will be pronounced on Wednesday, June 27. The sheriff will take the defendant into custody pending the further order of the court," said Judge Duane.

Main Line of Defense.

Boise, Idaho, June 11.—Into the further cross-examination of Harry Orchard, counsel for William D. Haywood repeatedly threw the suggestion of a great counter-conspiracy, formulated and carried out by the enemies of the Western Federation of Miners, and indicated a determination to construct their main line of defense on that field.

THE MARKETS

Current Quotations on Grain and Livestock at Leading Points.

INDIANAPOLIS GRAIN AND LIVESTOCK.
Wheat—Wagon, 90c; No. 2 red, 91c. Corn—No. 2, 53½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 43½c. Hay—Clover, 16.00@18.00; timothy, \$20.00@22.00; millet, \$12.00@15.00. Cattle—\$2.50@6.35. Hogs—\$5.00@6.15. Sheep—\$3.00@5.00. Lambs—\$5.50@7.00.

AT CINCINNATI.
Wheat—No. 2 red, 96c. Corn—No. 2, 55½c. Oats—No. 2, 47c. Cattle—Steers, \$4.75@5.85. Hogs—\$4.50@5.95. Sheep—\$1.00@1.50. Lambs—\$7.00@8.50.

AT CHICAGO.
Wheat—No. 2 red, 92c. Corn—No. 2, 52½c. Oats—No. 2, 43½c. Cattle—Steers, \$4.50@6.90; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@5.15. Hogs—\$5.50@6.00. Sheep—\$5.00@6.30. Lambs—\$5.50@8.00.

LIVESTOCK AT NEW YORK.
Cattle—\$4.50@6.35. Hogs—\$5.50@6.60. Sheep—\$4.00@5.25. Lambs—\$6.50@8.20.

AT EAST BUFFALO.
Cattle—\$4.00@6.40. Hogs—\$5.50@6.35. Sheep—\$3.00@4.75. Lambs—\$6.00@7.00.

WHEAT AT TOLEDO.
Dec., 94½c; July, 90½c; cash, 90½c.

Public Sale

As heirs of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Ballard, we will on

Thursday, June 20, '07

at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, sell to the highest and best bidder the well-known E. H. Ballard farm near Paint Lick. This farm contains

Miss Merrow and Cleveland and Edith Frost leave next week for Yonkers.

Francis Clark leaves next week to take special courses in the autumn school in Knoxville, Tenn.

A DOUBLE KILLING

Both Barrels of This Shotgun Did Execution.

Paducah, Ky., June 14.—Will Champion, prominent contractor, shot and killed Leo Tracey, his brother-in-law, and Tracey's lover, Grace Brown, at a camp in Lyon county. Tracey was cutting ties for Champion and had left his family and was living with the brown woman. He was ordered by Champion to get out of camp.

Tracey became angered and fired two shots from a revolver at Champion, who fired a shotgun and Tracey fell dead. The woman grabbed a revolver and raised it to shoot, when Champion discharged the other barrel of the shotgun. She dropped dead. On reaching Eddyville, Champion gave himself up.

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III ACRES OF LAND

having on it a good house of 7 rooms, good out-buildings, barn holding about 7 acres of tobacco, and plenty of water. It has about 40 acres of bottom land, all of this land being in grass but about 20 acres. It is under good fence and very productive.

At the same time and place will sell the farm located on Walnut Meadow Creek, about 5 miles east of Paint Lick, containing

188 ACRES OF LAND

It has a good 8-room house with all necessary out-buildings, plenty of water and under good fence. It is about one-half in grass. It is about four miles from Berea, near turnpike and has about 40 acres of bottom land.

At same time and place we will also sell about 60 acres of timbered land lying about two miles from Berea on Berea and Wallacetown turnpike.

This will be an absolute sale, for the sake of division and the lands will be positively sold on the dates named. Liberal terms (which will be announced on day of sales) will be made the purchasers. Any further information will be gladly furnished. Call us on phone 15, Paint Lick, Kentucky, at our expense.

Mrs. ROBT. E. SALLEE and E. H. BALLARD, Jr.

Ring Phone No. 10

WHEN YOU WANT

GROCERIES

GOODS PROMPTLY DELIVERED

TO ANY PLACE IN TOWN

Golden Grain Patent Flour.
Best Granulated Sugar.
Best Canned Corn.

AGENT FOR NAVEN LAUNDRY J. B. Richardson

EUROPEAN

KANTBEBEAT

GB&M MARKS

KANTBEBEAT

LOOK for the LABEL

Turn the inside pocket and look for "KANTBEBEAT," that's a clothing insurance policy.

It's a mark of honesty and quality.

When you see "KANTBEBEAT" on a garment you know it is O. K.

Pockets braced inside, collars made right, shoulders built up properly and cloth shrunk before cutting.

The makers stand behind every garment branded "KANTBEBEAT."

We claim this clothing is "superior to so-called tailor made."

WE are receiving a full line of SKREEMER SHOES for men

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

Berea Publishing Co.

(Incorporated)

E. Albert Cook, Ph. D., Editor and Mgr.

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Large number of men and women now subscribe for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive *The Citizen* free for himself for one year.

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MEMBER OF
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A cry of "Mice" broke up a women's suffragist meeting at Wimbleton in England. Is there no limit to masculine depravity?

As between aerial and submarine navigation, in their present stage of development, the prudent person still prefers boozing it.

It seems to be settled that both the United States and Mexico want peace down in Central America, and that they will not have to fight for it.

It is a serious charge to say that the women do too much talking through the telephone. Do they hinder other women from using the wires?

Persons with matrimonial experience will endorse Rev. Mr. Philip's dictum that the cheerful heart comes first in wifey qualities and the clean house afterward.

Itaw eggs and sweet milk, taken in large and frequent doses, is the newest cure for tuberculosis. Wouldn't be so bad if the raw eggs could be put up in capsule or powder form.

Two million Russians are starving. The rest of the Russians have troubles of other kinds. If we were the czar we could not help feeling that we were doing a mighty poor job of governing.

A bureau is to be established for the purpose of aiding tramps. The tramps will consider it a failure if it does not limit itself to the business of providing free meals and wearing apparel.

New York is to spend \$100,000 for free concerts on piers and in parks this summer. There is no city except London where so much free music is supplied, and the outfit this year will be larger than ever.

Mr. Schwab says we shall have to throw away our expensive steel rails and put in new ones of nickel steel. If the capitalization of some of the roads was not so moist they could afford to put in gold-plated roadbeds.

If there are 38,000 men working on the Panama canal, and they are digging something like 1,000,000 cubic yards a month, each man apparently digs something like a cubic yard a day. Of course, however, a good many of the 38,000 never lift an ounce of dirt.

It is probable that Maurice Francis Egan, who writes poetry for the magazines, will be appointed minister to Denmark. It would be a good joke on Alfred Austin, who thinks there are no poets in America. If the President would make it a point when the next ambassador to the Court of St. James is appointed to select some good, steady poet for the job.

Fine old language, the Latin. Fine new slang, our own. We say, to-day, when a man is knocked down and out, "He's got his." The Romans, holding the dying gladiator, pierced by the victor's blade, cried out across the arena, "Habat." And they're practically and almost literally the same thing.

Statistics issued at the close of the year 1906 show that there were in use in the United States alone more than 7,000,000 telephones, and an aggregate of a little over 6,000,000 miles of wire used for telephone service. The telephone industry gives employment to 90,000 persons in the United States, an increase of 171 per cent in six years, while during the same period the number of stations has increased 239 per cent and the wire mileage 349 per cent.

Rev. Dr. Aked's plea for a Christocentric revival staggers his hearers a bit, but they may get at his meaning in time. The distinguished English preacher, like one of his eminent countrymen, evidently delights to indulge in terminological exactitudes.

Dr. Eastwood, an eminent English authority connected with the Royal Commission of Tuberculosis, says that clearly one of the most important steps in fighting the scourge of consumption is to keep a watchful eye on the milk supply.

The Future of the Submarine Impossible to Imagine

By JOHN P. HOLLAND.
Inventor of the Holland Type of Submarines.

HERE is a great future for the submarine. At best, it is now but in the initial stage of development. I am now hard at work on plans which I am designing for one of a speed of 30 knots an hour, one that is to be 100 feet in length, with a beam of ten feet, and which I believe can maintain pace with any fleet and accompany it across any ocean. This vessel will be propelled by gasoline, and will be intended for work on the high seas and for coast defense.

It is safe to say that when the first submarine torpedo boat goes into action she will bring us face to face with the most puzzling problem ever met in warfare. She will present the unique spectacle, when used in attack, of a weapon against which there is no defense. You can pit sword against sword, rifle against rifle, cannon against cannon, ironclad against ironclad. You can send torpedo boats against torpedo boats and destroyers against destroyers. But you can send nothing against the submarine boat, not even itself. You cannot fight submarines with submarines. The fanciful descriptions of the submarine battle of the future have one defect. You cannot see under water, hence you cannot fight under water, hence you cannot defend yourself against an attack under water, except by running away. If you cannot run away you are doomed. Wharves, shipping at anchor, the buildings in seaport towns cannot run away. Therefore the sending of a submarine against them means their inevitable destruction.

No; as nearly as the human mind can now discern, the submarine boat is indeed a weapon against which no means that we possess at present can prevail. She can pass by anything above or beneath the waves, destroy wharves and shipping and warships at will, throw shells into the city when suitably armed, and then make her way out again to sea. She can lie for days at the bottom of the harbor, leaving only when she has used up all her stored power except what is required to carry her back to the open, where she can come to the surface, a mere speck on the water, and renew her power. She would never have to expose herself for more than a second at a time during all her work of destruction in the harbor. This would be when she would rise to discharge her gun at the city. The recoil of the gun would send her down again and out of sight. The chance of hitting her would be one in a million, even if the harbor were a floating battery, which it would not be very long while the submarine was at work. Her torpedoes she could discharge without coming to the surface at all.

But, if the new policy of tariff surrender shall work out as the foreigners expect it to work; if largely increased imports of competitive goods come into our market and displace equivalent quantities of domestic labor products, thereby diminishing total employment and the domestic wage, what then?

The answer to this question is suggested in a letter addressed to the president of the United States by a prominent American manufacturer and a large employer of American labor. Under date of May 6, 1907, Mr. Richard Campion, of Philadelphia, wrote President Roosevelt, urging that the proposed commercial agreement between the United States and the German empire be not consummated. In this letter Mr. Campion brings to view that biggest of all questions, American employment and wages, as follows:

With the present high cost of production in this country, caused chiefly by the high rates of wages now prevailing—which high wages, it can be safely said, all manufacturers are glad to have prevalent—nothing for our manufacturers to compete with imported goods, even with all the existing safeguards against undervaluation, but if these safeguards be removed in accordance with the proposed agreement our markets will be flooded with German goods at prices which our manufacturers cannot meet, our markets taken from us, our factories closed and our workmen thrown out of employment, unless our rates of wages be reduced to cover the difference; and surely, Mr. President, it is only fair to presume that you are no more willing to have reduced the wages of American workmen than are we manufacturers.

Herein is the whole question, distinctly and powerfully presented. Will the new policy of tariff surrender, when it shall have been extended to all the producing nations of Europe, as in time it must be if extended to any one of those nations, close American mills and factories, throng American workmen out of employment, and reduce American wage rates?

It is a serious question, much the most serious question which the present administration has ever had to deal with.

BIGGEST QUESTION

IS THAT OF EMPLOYMENT AND WAGE EARNING.

A POLITICAL PARTY TAKES UPON ITSELF GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY WHEN IT ENCOURAGES FOREIGN COMPETITION.

The question of employment and wages is the chief issue involved in the new departure of the administration in the matter of granting special tariff concessions to foreign countries which raise their tariff rates against American exports as a club whereby to compel a reduction of the American tariff.

It is the one big question, bigger than all other questions combined. It is a question so big as to seriously menace any political party that makes a mistake in the treatment of it. That party will go down to a swift defeat which perpetrates the colossal blunder of injuring our domestic trade relations in attempting to enlarge our foreign trade relations.

Ninety-five per cent. of our manufacturing trade is in our own country and between the people of our own country. Eighty-five millions of people—16,000,000 voters among them—are vitally concerned in this 95 per cent. of trade.

Taking liberties with the 95 per cent. of domestic trade and trying experiments for the benefit of the beggarly five per cent. of foreign trade have so often proved disastrous to the political party concerned in them that "what not to do" would seem perfectly obvious by this time.

Long before election day in 1908 comes round the practical effects of the new policy of surrender to foreign tariff threats will have become visible. Either the new policy will greatly increase the influx of competitive commodities, or it will not. If it does not, we shall have simply banished the foreigners some gold bricks. That, however, is not of overwhelming consequence. They hand us gold bricks when they first mark up their tariffs against us and then consent to mark them down again to where they were before in return for net tariff reductions on our part.

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It is a serious question, much the most serious question which the present administration has ever had to deal with.

Where the Danger Lies.

The danger lies in making a hodge podge of special tariff concessions, one for each country. If tariff concessions, either through lower valuations by the United States appraisers or by a lower tariff, are to be made at all, they should be granted to every country which grants the United States the "most favored nation" clause, and against every country that seeks to discriminate against the United States. This country is abundantly able to protect itself. Our exports are largely of foodstuffs, and these are necessities which other nations need. If they want them let them make such tariff rates as will admit them. If they don't there's no need of ill-feeling over the matter. Foodstuffs are staples, and their market is wide.—Zanesville Courier.

If She Had Her Choice.

Both senators and every representative Massachusetts has in congress know that congress is not going to enact free raw material for Massachusetts workshops. Roger Q. Mills promised Massachusetts that in 1890, and that very year Massachusetts sent more Democrats than Republicans to the fifty-second congress. If Massachusetts had her choice it is quite likely that she would substitute the Wilson tariff for the Dingley. Certainly she would do so with free coal and free iron ore added.—Washington Post.

It is a fuller-fledged reciprocity than any which has ever been submitted to congress for its approval, for it proposes to admit at cut prices not certain products, but all products of low-priced German labor. No wonder congress was not consulted. Congress would have turned it down in contempt.

EVERY FARMER PROTECTED.

Should Dread Competition of Foreign Labor Products.

The editor of an Indian territory paper cannot see how the tariff protects the farmer. He is very probably honest in his position, though he is putting charity to somewhat of a strain when he declares "that a farmer can be a stupidian is one of the curiosities of the political situation."

Thus a farmer who votes in accordance with his own so-called class interests can be anything but a Republican would be still more curious. There are lots of farmers who are Democrats, and sincerely so, but we venture the assertion that their political creed is not based upon a careful study of their own interests. They are Democrats for other reasons.

It is argued that "the prices of nearly all the necessities we buy are protected at the average rate of 60 per cent., while the prices of the commodities he produces are made in competition with the world."

Those who argue that way are not fools. But in our opinion they are most egregiously mistaken. If the farmers who are directly protected by the tariff against Mexican cattle, or those who are directly protected against Canadian wheat, should suddenly find the bars let down, those farmers at least would soon see where they are protected. But this is only a very small degree of the protection which the farmer receives.

The greatest degree of protection is that which he receives indirectly. The tariff provides him with a market for his products at home by putting wages into the pockets of workingmen and by enabling the vast and varied commercial enterprises of the country to flourish. It is superficial to say that Liverpool fixes the price of the American farmer's wheat and corn. It must not be forgotten that the farmer more than any other producer is the victim of the speculative market, with which the tariff has nothing whatever to do. But aside from this disturbing and extraneous influence, which is itself intimately affected by fluctuating crops, the price which the farmer receives for his product is determined entirely by supply and demand. The supply may be limited by poor crops and the demand may be increased by prosperous times. Conversely the supply may be abundant and the demand small in thus of commercial depression.

As a producer of hard times nothing has ever been so successfully tried in this country as a substantial reduction in the tariff. When the factories are idle and commercial industries languish, the farmer finds his most profitable and extensive market cut off. The severest blow which the agricultural interests could sustain would be the enactment of legislation at all approaching free trade.

In protecting industries which furnish buyers for what the farmer raises protection protects every farmer in the land. The farmer's real competitor is not the grower of wheat in Canada or Siberia or Argentina. It is not the raiser of cattle and hogs in Mexico or South America. It is the manufacturers across the sea, whose products are excluded by tariffs that keep American factories running and furnish American workmen and allied consumers with the means of buying what the farmer has to sell.—Kansas City Journal.

The One Thing Certain.

If we can be browbeaten by Germany, which is conceded, and, probably, will be similarly treated by France, what is to prevent six or seven other European countries from following this clever lead of their German and French neighbors? And what becomes of our "sacred schedules" if their elasticity can be stretched so?—Wall Street Journal.

The answer is obvious. The schedules are knocked out, of course. When the foreign exporter is permitted to consign goods to his American clerks at "export value," the American producer can never be certain what his tariff protection is going to be, or whether he has any tariff protection at all. The only certain thing is that the domestic wage payer and wage earner is going to get the worst of it.

The One Important Fact.

The fact of more importance than all others in connection with tariff discussions and industrial subjects, so far as this country is concerned, is that 95 per cent. of all the goods made in American mills and factories and produced on American farms is sold direct to home consumers. It is this splendid home market which deserves first and most consideration in all discussions in any way related to it. Only five per cent. of the products of our country is sold to consumers elsewhere. Full realization of this fact will prevent repetition of some absurd statements which have been made and some even more absurd movements which have in recent years been attempted.—Houghton (Mich.) Gazette.

Congress Not Consulted.

So far as it goes, it is full-fledged reciprocity. Germany admits agricultural products and certain chemicals and machinery at less than her maximum rates; in return the president dares to raise his reckless hand against the three-sacred Dingley schedules and let in at cut rates certain products of the "pauper labor" of "effete" Germany.—N. Y. Evening World.

It is a fuller-fledged reciprocity than any which has ever been submitted to congress for its approval, for it proposes to admit at cut prices not certain products, but all products of low-priced German labor. No wonder congress was not consulted. Congress would have turned it down in contempt.



THE "WHITE RIBBON."

Influence This Badge of Purity Exerted Over One Life.

At a camp meeting I was attending one summer, a certain public meeting was being held, and a large number were present, writes Rev. O. W. Scott in Home Herald.

During the service a young lady arose, and, while in the act of removing her jacket, she exposed a small bow of white ribbon on her breast.

A little farther to the rear, two gentlemen were seated side by side. They were utter strangers to each other.

One asked the other, "What is that bow of ribbon on the young lady's dress?" His neighbor replied, "That is a badge which the women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union wear," and he went on to describe its use and significance.

The first speaker then said, "I once had a sister who wore one, but she is now in heaven." Saying this he withdrew from the service, and, as it proved afterward, under deep conviction, and returned to his hotel in the village near by.

For hours there in his room he had a long struggle. He was wrought up on mighty by the holy spirit, and at last yielding he was happily and soundly converted. He had not seen the young lady wearing the badge to speak to her, and she was all unconscious of her silent influence until the following morning, when a letter was handed to her from this stranger.

The purport of the letter was this: When he saw the little white bow it carried him back to his boyhood days, and revived the memory of his sister who had worn the "white ribbon." He wrote that some influence had brought him over from the village to the camp, for which he was most grateful. He revealed that he was a "drummer" for a liquor firm in a certain city, but that he was through with that business, for he had promised God that he would never sell another drop of rot so long as he lived.

He added, "You don't know what you have done for me. Since you have never spoken a word to me I am going home today. I spent the past eight months on my knees, and I was saved, and God told me that it was all right with my soul. May God bless you and help you to wear the ribbon, and may it and you help many more as you have helped me. Pray for me."

Truly the "white ribbon" has reached many a sinner for Jesus and righteousness.

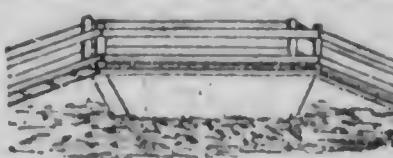
ITS POSITION PLAIN.



DIPPING SHEEP OR HOGS.

Good Tank Which Can Be Made of Cement or Galvanized Iron.

A good tank for dipping sheep, goats or hogs may be made of cement or galvanized iron. A good size is 10 or 12 feet long at top, eight feet at bottom,



An Iron Tank.

It is possible to make a good tank of cement, using these dimensions. Before trying such work write to Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Bulletin No. 25, "Cement on the Farm."

With a height of at least five feet, width two feet. The tank shown in cut corresponds to these measurements, and D. H. Stovall, Oregon, writer has been in use for several years, giving good satisfaction.

THE BALKING HORSE.

Diverting His Attention May Succeed in Getting Him Started Again.

A horseman who seems to know what he is writing about, says if the attention of a balky horse can be diverted half of the trouble is over, yet how few men will refrain from beating him at such times. When a horse is inclined to be balky he should be put in charge of the best horse men about the place and not driven by every one on the farm. If he is inclined to stop say "Whoa!" sharply. Then he will not think he is stopping of his own free will. Get down and walk about him, lifting up one foot and then another, tapping them with a stone may answer in diverting his attention. Pretend to fix his collar, perhaps his mane is under it and needs attention. There are many ways of diverting a horse's attention to make him forget his bad habits, like pouring a little water in his ears or rubbing sand in his mouth. Then if you speak to the quiet horse along side of him they may start off together or they may not. In any event keep cool. One scheme may work this time and may never work on the same horse again. The only alternative is to be ingenious, patient, long suffering and kind until you find some other fellow that wants to take a hand at driving a balky horse.

HOGS AND SHEEP.

Don't think that a pig eat more to live.

A wet, slippery pen often makes a lame hog.

It is well to shift the hog pasture every year or two.

In crossing, use males from the smaller of the two breeds.

Have you any animals on the farm that return such large profits for the money invested as sheep?

Keep the best pasture for the lambs. Clover is good, so is a fresh blue grass pasture, but no old one is productive of worms and possibly death.

Never buy a poor sheep, you have no time to feed with it. Let your neighbor experiment and throw away their feed if they wish. Buy the best quality you can, but try to have the whole flock uniform.

It is best to have salt boxes in the pasture where the sheep can find them at will, but if not done, make a powder of salting them every Sunday morning. You will get acquainted with your sheep then, and careful shepherds know it pays to promote friend ship between flock and flock-master.

Parent hogs overfed with corn always produce offspring weak in bone and muscle. It requires bran, middlings and ground oats to make healthy pigs, and the sooner the farmer learns this the larger will be his profits.

The Kind of Ram You Want.

In selecting the head of the flock strive to encourage the development of strong stamina. Males possessing full chest development, well sprung ribs, head well set upon the shoulder, and broad forehead with a deep, open nostril giving plenty of capacity for breathing, are the most important qualities in the ram. The flockmaster wants lambs that show evidence right from the start they are going to make a live fit, and, when sold, replenish the pocketbook. Such lambs are profitable, and if more flocks possessed this quality, far more wealth would be maintained upon American farms today.

Piles in Swine.

For piles in swine give sulphur in swill, one to two tablespoons a day per head until better, then every few days until all right. Keep the hogs dry as possible. We had much trouble a few years ago, caused by feeding too rich, heavy bran slop without salt. Hogs should have salt and sulphur every week in the year.

Gastrating Pigs.

All castration necessary should be done when the pigs are six weeks old, and while they are still with the sow. It might be well to add that all males from common litters should be castrated, as no reliance can be placed on the offspring of such boars, even though they were sired by a purebred.

THE SCAB INSECT.

Of All External Parasites It Is by Far the Most Dangerous.

Of all external parasites the scab mite is by far the most dangerous and troublesome, once it is permitted to effect a lodgment upon the sheep. It is not a common ailment upon farms in the east, but is sufficiently prevalent upon the ranges of the west to make the danger of infection great. In fact, upon the ranges, scab and starvation are the two principal diseases among the flocks.

The scab mite is an insect so small that it is not quite visible to the naked eye, lives upon the skin, and by irritating the surface, it causes a flow of the fluid upon which it lives, and finally, by continuing this irritation, scabs or crusts are formed beneath which the insect deposits its eggs. In the course of two or three days, says Rural New Yorker, these eggs hatch. The newly-born parasite becomes adult in 15 days. Each female parasite will lay about 15 eggs, 10 of which will bring forth females and the other five males.

The new parasites, as soon as they are hatched, migrate and infect the adjacent territory, which makes the scab patch spread, by the constant advance of its circumference, and the eggs of new parasites are deposited upon posts or boards upon which the sheep rub themselves, and thus are ready to seize any advantage to again locate themselves upon other sheep, when they in turn become centers of infection. Berlech, a German authority, computes that in three months a single female scab insect may become responsible for the existence of 1,600,000 progeny, thus in 45 days after infection the increase from one parasite might be 1,500, in 75 days, 150,000, and in 90 days, 1,500,000. As a matter of fact, it requires about 90 days for the scab disease to become well spread and very troublesome after introduction into a clean flock.

SILAGE IN FATTENING STEERS.

Prof. Thomas Shaw Thinks That Corn Silage Cannot Be Beat.

In corn growing areas it is my conviction that no feed for growing or for fattening steers will prove cheaper or more valuable than corn silage. In saying this I know the epithet especially applied to what many believe who live in the corn belt, but I will not take back or modify the statement.

A steer that is fattening and that weighs 1,000 pounds should be fed from 30 to 40 pounds of corn silage daily. It goes well with clover hay or alfalfa or any leguminous fodder. Of the latter five pounds or about that much would be wanted per day.

The grain ration, fed ground, would be about a pound or slightly more per day for every pound of the live weight of the steer. The amount mentioned is for a steer after he is on full feed, leading up to full feed, considerably less would be used. The meal should be fed on the strings. When the silage is put in the feed box, the meal should be thrown over it and the meal and silage are mixed while they are being eaten, which means that all is re-chewed in chewing the end, which is favorable to thorough digestion.

On the one hand, it should be fed to partake of such meats, because (1) the practice had been forbidden by the decree of the council at Jerusalem seven years before (Acta 15:23). (2) Because the act was peculiarly offensive to their Jewish brethren. (3) To use the flesh which had once been offered to a heathen divinity, even in ordinary circumstances, would be an encouragement of the practice of sacrifice; much more to partake of the banquets which took place in the precincts of the temple itself, and on the scene of those licentious orgies with which the heathen worship was so often accompanied.—Stanley. (See 1 Cor. 8:9-13.) (4) There was especial danger that the disciples themselves would be led not only into the ceremonial, but the moral pollutions connected with idolatry. (5) There was danger of leading into temptation those who were not strong in the faith, and of inducing them to act contrary to their consciences.

On the other hand, it seemed right to partake. (1) The decree at Jerusalem given in Acts 15 was intended for special circumstances, and not for a universal rule. The letter containing it was addressed only to the churches of Antioch, Syria and Cilicia.—Cambridge Bible. (2) There was no essential wrong in eating such meat. "An idol is nothing in the world." If they abstained, they seemed to say that an idol was a real being, and so they gave a sanction to superstition.—F. W. Robertson.

(3) The prohibition interfered with the Christian liberty, and such liberty is of the utmost importance to all. (4) The prohibition would cause a great deal of difficulty in obtaining meat for food. (5) Any unnecessary burdens on disciples hindered others from becoming Christians. (6) It compelled the disciples to keep away from almost all social and civil assemblies, and prevented them from influencing their heathen neighbors toward the gospel. (7) Such emphasis on matters not wrong in themselves would call attention away from real sins and crimes. It is always dangerous to lay as much emphasis on incidental things, as on the great truths and principles.

The parallel with the modern liquor problem is very close in all this. The evil of strong drink ramifies everywhere. There is scarcely a tradesman but may be called upon to work in the interests of the saloon. Newspapers with their advertisements, politicians with their laws, citizens with their votes, artists with their pictures, poets with their songs, farmers with their corn and rye, pharmacists with their drugs, and even confectioners with their candies—almost every one is liable to become involved in the sin of the saloon. It touches, soon or late, every household. Here also, as in the matter of meat offered to idols, there is the fear of driving men from Christianity by appealing to be over-arist, censorious, and "cranky." How far shall a Christian go in conformity to the saloon, and to a society where strong drink is such a power? This is an important practical problem for every one.

TEMPERANCE LESSON

Sunday School Lesson for June 30, 1907

Specially Prepared for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—1 Cor. 10:23-25. Memory verse, 21.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth."—Rom. 14:21.

TIME.—Paul wrote this epistle, from Ephesus, about A. D. 57.

PLACE.—It was written in the church at Corinth, one of the most worldly and luxurious cities of the time. Paul had lived and preached there for nearly two years (A. D. 52, 53), and knew the people well.

SCRIPTURAL REFERENCES.—Temperance and power. 1 Cor. 9:25-27. Rom. 4:1; Pet. 1:13. Temperance and honor. Prov. 23:5. Tim. 3:2, 3, 8; Tit. 2:2-6. Proverbs and wisdom. Prov. 28:1; Isa. 29:7; Dan. 13-21; Amos. 6:6. Temperance and the future. 1 Cor. 6:19; Matt. 24:45; Luke. 21:34; Gal. 5:21; 1 Thes. 5:6, 1 Pet. 4:7.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

The Problem.—Before Paul and Before Us.—The new religion that Paul preached was, as was said of it, turning the world upside down. It introduced new tests of conduct and set up new and exacting standards of living. It banned as wrong, deeds that for centuries had been accepted as proper and even pious. It is no wonder, therefore, that Paul, writing in those disturbed times, was often obliged to discuss questions of conduct that perplexed the Christians themselves. Some of these were the matter of a rest day, whether they should observe the Jewish Saturday-Sabbath or the Christian Sunday or both; the matter of divorce; the question whether the Gentile convert should be required to become Jews. But the most generally perplexing question, at least for Christians living in Gentile cities like Corinth, was whether they should eat meat that had been offered to idols.

On the one hand, they should refuse to partake of such meats, because

(1) the practice had been forbidden by the decree of the council at Jerusalem seven years before (Acta 15:23).

(2) Because the act was peculiarly offensive to their Jewish brethren.

(3) To use the flesh which had once been offered to a heathen divinity,

even in ordinary circumstances, would be an encouragement of the practice of sacrifice; much

more to partake of the banquets which took place in the precincts of the temple itself, and on the scene of those licentious orgies with which the heathen worship was so often accompanied.—Stanley. (See 1 Cor. 8:9-13.)

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be fed on the strings. When the

silage is put in the feed box, the meal

and silage are mixed while they are

being eaten, which means that all is

re-chewed in chewing the end, which

is favorable to thorough digestion.

The day is certainly coming when

there will be a great extension in the

building of silos, and it cannot come

too soon. No other method of saving

corn will compare with it. It utilizes

the entire product, stalk and grain.

HOGS IN SUMMER.

Shelter from the Heat of the Sun Should Be Provided.

The sketch shows a simple means of providing shelter for hogs. This plan is intended to afford protection from the hot sun and sudden storms. In

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FORTY-SIX NATIONS REPRESENTED

BIG CONTRAST BETWEEN SENTIMENT PREVAILING AT SECOND

And That Marking Eve of First Peace Congress—Prospects Slight For Armament Limitation.

The Hague, June 14.—With the representatives of 46 countries here for the opening of the second peace conference, there is a remarkable contrast between the sentiments prevailing upon the eve of the conference of 1899 and to-day.

In 1899, although less than half as many governments were represented, the hopes of the world were high and there was a vision of disarmament and the banishment of war from among civilized peoples.

The delegates entered upon their work with the zeal of men upon a holy mission. Yet three months later this dream faded.

Nothing beyond the adoption of a plow vow remained.

To-day, with the conference in a parlament in the fullest acceptance of the term, the delegates meet in a more practical spirit.

Two wars have been fought since 1899 and the military budgets are heavier, but disarmament has not been broached, even, and the prospects of a step toward limitation of armaments are slight.

At the same time, the delegates admit that the public agitation in favor of reduction is stronger than in 1899.

The trouble, they say, lies in the European situation, which is so delicate that no single power is ready to propose a formula lest it jeopardize the extremely useful work of ameliorating the horrors of war, defining the rights and duties of neutrals, perhaps extending the principle of arbitration.

The powers favoring a discussion of a proposal to reduce armaments fear that unless it is brought up the whole list may fall into universal ridicule.

At the outset it is seen that the important thing to avoid is discord, and with the purpose of permitting a further exchange of views it has been decided to postpone the second session of the conference until Tuesday.</

THE SCHOOL

Problems of the District School.

By Prof. Dinsmore.

Part 3.—Practical Teaching.

Again in explaining difficult points the teacher should be ready with illustrations. He must be able to tell what it is like. It is like his or that that you are familiar with. Be sure that it is familiar. The greatest teachers in the world have been those who were readiest with illustrations. Thinking of apt illustrations may be an art but it is one not so very difficult to acquire. The things that are "like" abound everywhere if we will but learn to see and use them.

Not only must we make difficult matters plain to the understanding but we must impress them upon the mind in such a way that they will not be forgotten. This is true of many of the easy things as well as of the difficult ones. The children cannot judge of the importance of the things they learn. Little things and great things are put in the same kind of type without any emphasis or marking that indicates their relative importance. The teacher must furnish the emphasis.

A point may be emphasized by repeating it, by stating why it is important or by relating some incident in connection with it that shows its importance. Whatever the way the one thing needful is the attention of the class. When their undivided attention is secured and there is something worth while to hold it then see that the impression is made and clinched. It is like a blacksmith fashioning a horseshoe out of a bar of heated iron. There is much in knowing just when to strike.

5. Questioning. The teacher like the lawyer should be an expert questioner. A sharp question has the same effect upon the mind that a spur has upon a lagging horse. It stimulates it to activity; and since it is a powerful instrument for good the teacher must know how and when to use it. For convenience of discussion we may divide our subject into four classes as follows:

1. Questions that can be answered by yes or no, as, have you prepared your lesson? Did you see Mr. Smith yesterday?

2. Questions that can be answered by facts or by information that has been set in a task; as, How far does your lesson extend? How many pecks in a bushel?

3. Questions that will bring out difficulties or that will involve contradictions, as, use a personal pronoun in the common gender, third person and singular number? Can you draw a right-angled triangle with the three sides equal?

4. Questions that involve other questions that can only be determined by discovering all the facts that underlie the main question. Such are called leading questions. Example: why is the verb the most important of all the parts of speech? Why is the robin so great a favorite?

Each of these classes has its proper use but trouble arises when one class is used for another. There are many questions that can and should be answered by yes or no, but when the teacher asks an information question by furnishing the information, as, how many quarts in a peck, eight are there not? the whole thing is wrong.

In questioning pupils upon their lessons to test their knowledge it is best to drive straight to the point but the question should never indicate the answer. It should go without saying that the teacher who would ask intelligent questions must be familiar with the contents of the lesson and also know the correct answers. There is no incentive to the pupils to learn when the teacher is obliged to look in the book for the answers himself. The pupils will very properly conclude if the teacher does not need to know this there is no need in their knowing it. On the other hand if the teacher is thoroughly familiar with the knowledge of the lesson and knows much besides it is a great incentive to the pupils.

Every teacher should practice the art of questioning until he can bore thru a subject and leave nothing more to be asked.

Pupils also should be taught to make questions upon their lessons. Let them see how many questions they can ask upon a given topic and then let these questions be kindly criticised by the teacher. In many cases there is no better way of attacking a lesson than by formulating as many questions as possible from it and then proceeding to find the answers.

(Continued Next Week.)

THE FARM

Care of Pigs.

Sows and pigs should be given a good pasture with a shelter to lie in as a refuge from the hot sun and from rains.

There should be running water in the pasture. If there are no streams or springs, fresh water should be supplied in troughs.

Fresh, clean water is absolutely essential in keeping pigs in good health.

Clean earth, clean, pure water, grass and grain, with common sense handling will make a success of pigs.

Sow running on pasture with pigs should be given some grain. A slop of middlings or of corn-meal and wheat bran is needed to keep up the milk flow.

If sows are allowed to become thin and run down they will not be able to raise the second litter, and that will mean a loss.

When the pasture is limited, sow some peas and rye which will be fit for pasturing when the other pasture becomes short and dry.

Field peas sown broadcast, to the extent of about an acre for two or three sows and their litters, will prove a great help.

Sow rape broadcast in the corn at the last cultivation, and it will afford good pasturage in the fall after the corn is cut.

The secret of producing cheap pork is the maintaining a steady gain in a high degree of health from start to finish.

When two litters a year are raised, wean the pigs when they are from six to eight weeks old. When only one litter is raised they may remain with the sow a little longer, but should never be allowed to pull her down too much in flesh.

When selling time comes for little pigs, appearances go a long way. A well-formed pig nets more money at six months old than one eight months old that is not so good looking. All buyers prefer a shapely pig and are willing to pay accordingly.

If You Are Looking For Bargains You must Not Pass This Store

A nice line of Dry Goods Ladies', Collars, Gloves, etc. at Bargain Prices.

In Men's Goods We have the best line of Dress and Work Shirts, Overalls, Gloves, Suspenders, Underwear, Half-hose, Hats, Collars, Ties, etc.

Also some Extra Values in

Suits

We sell Groceries, Tinware and Queensware and pay top prices for Produce.

Yours for Business,

**Moye's Cash Store,
Berea, Ky.**

BOWSER LEAVES HOME

It is All on Account of an Elixir Given Him by Plumber.

IT HAS A STRANGE EFFECT.

He Treats All the Policemen on the Block When They Call to Stop Noise. No Row Over Return, Mrs. B. Promises.

(Copyright, 1907, by P. C. Eastman.) We had just finished dinner and returned to the sitting room the other evening when the cook came upstairs and said there was a boy at the basement door with a gallon jug. Mr. Bowser promptly went down to see about it and a few minutes later announced to me:

"It is a little something the plumber sent me over. Ever since I called him a robber last year he has done everything to deserve my good opinion."

"But what is it?" I asked.
"You know he has a farm out in the country. His brother-in-law runs it. They dig all kinds of roots and gather all kinds of barks and make what they call an elixir of life. It is a jug of the last brew they have sent me over. Come on down and have a taste."

"You may not think you are, but one can't tell about those things. I've had a sort of rash for the last week, and this is just the stuff to take it away."

"I shouldn't take anything of the kind unless ordered by the doctor. It's funny that you haven't said anything about your rash up to just now."

Go Right to the Spot.

"Mrs. Bowser, don't use that tone in speaking to me," he said as he flushed up. "In the first place, I guess I can have rash without shouting the fact all over town, and, in the next, I was waiting to see whether it would grow worse or go away. I should have gone to the drug store this evening if this elixir hadn't come. Ah, it's good stuff!"

It goes right to the spot. The plumber began using this twenty years ago when everybody predicted that he wouldn't live a year. Inside of a year he had gained thirty pounds and his yell could be heard a mile. He has a list of over thirty people that has



"I FOUND MYSELF LAUGHING AS I CAME UPSTAIRS."

drawn back from the grave. You won't have any, eh? Well, if you like to have your dry bones rattle as you walk about, that's your affair. I think I'll take another small sip."

Just then the front bell upstairs rang and I went up to find Mrs. Bowser's boy with a message from his mother, who was ill. She wanted me to come over for a while, and I left Mr. Bowser seated in his chair and reading the paper. It was three hours before I returned, and he was not to be found. The jug was there, but there was only about a pint of the elixir left. Mr. Bowser had taken his overcoat and hat and gone. It is twenty-four hours since he disappeared, and still no word. Any one observing a short, fat man sitting in a snowdrift or a doorway and weeping will please speak kindly to him and lead him home. Say to him on the way that there will be no row raised over his return. There is some elixir left, and he can go right on dosing himself for consumption and appendicitis.

"Mr. Bowser's diary ended there. The cat was in the house when I reached home, but he was not to be found. The jug was there, but there was only about a pint of the elixir left. Mr. Bowser had taken his overcoat and hat and gone. It is twenty-four hours since he disappeared, and still no word. Any one observing a short, fat man sitting in a snowdrift or a doorway and weeping will please speak kindly to him and lead him home. Say to him on the way that there will be no row raised over his return. There is some elixir left, and he can go right on dosing himself for consumption and appendicitis.

THE MRS. BOWSER.
Per M. Quad.

HIS FIRST OPERATION.

The visitor found little Bessie crying as though her heart would break.

"What is the trouble, little girl?" asked the visitor sympathetically.

"Boo-hoo!" sobbed Bessie. "Bobby wants to be a surgeon when he gets big."

"And does that worry you, my deary?"

"Yes; he has cut all the sawdust out of my dolly to see if she has the appendicitis."—It's always the same.

Practical Jokes Are Not Always Safe.

A usual officer noticed that his decanter of sherry grew steadily empty. With a view to prevent the "evaporation" he filled it up with the vilest decoction he could compound. The sherry still decreased, and at last he called up the steward. His explanation was thoroughly satisfactory. "I give the cook two wineglasses for the soup every evening," he said.—Liverpool Post.

Providential.



"Merciful Providence!" exclaimed the old lady. "If he hadn't a been there the glass would a got all broke."—Browning's Magazine.

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

Torsley Told Information Concerning
Matters of Current Interest
to Kentuckians.

THE STATE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

More Are Found Accurately Detailed
The Happenings of the Largest Import Which Are Attracting Attention Throughout Kentucky.

Lexington, Ky., June 17.—The case of B. Fulton French, John Smith and John Abner, charged with complicity in the assassination of James B. McCormick at Jackson, Breathitt county, was called at Bennington, Lee county, today, at a special term of the Lee circuit court. Judge John L. Dorsey of Henderson is presiding. Witnesses from Perry, Leslie, Breathitt and other counties have been summoned. W. O. Young, who is chief counsel for the defense, is representing French.

HUSBAND WHIPS MINISTER

Preacher Thought to be the Cause of
Disorder Receives Bloody Punishment

Fulton, Ky., June 14.—The Rev. Frank Morton Hawley, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Fulton, was the victim of a sensational horse-whipping at the hands of W. W. Meadows, proprietor of the Hotel Meadows. The flogging came as the aftermath to the divorce suit of Mrs. Meadows, which was instituted several days ago during the absence of the minister.

The Rev. Mr. Hawley has been a resident of Fulton for the last two years and resided at the Hotel Meadows. He was forbidden further entrance to the household, and when Mrs. Meadows threatened suit for divorce the Rev. Mr. Hawley left for a visit to his former home at Charlottesville, N. C.

Meadows and a party of friends met the train on which the minister returned and slipped handcuffs upon the wrists of the divine, taking him to a vacant lot nearby. Three buggy whips were worn out on his back. Following the bloody ordeal he was dressed and driven to the depot and placed upon a train and made to swear he would never return to Fulton.

A FREAK WELL

Kentucky Has a Singular and Mysterious Natural Curiosity.

Hopkinsville, Ky., June 11.—There is a well in Livingston county which is attracting much attention, for from its depths can be drawn three separate and distinct fluids—lime-stone, sulphur water and oil. The fluids can be secured in the order named and a bucket lowered into either level will be filled accordingly. This well is on the farm of J. D. Threadgill and J. V. Threadgill, near Salem, and it is 280 feet deep. The curious combination of fluids and the fact that they do not mix has puzzled the wisest chemists, to many of whom specimens of the water have been submitted. The oil especially puts everyone at a loss, for it is found at the bottom of the well and there is never the least indication of its presence on the surface.

The Only Place.

Reporter (to the manager of the menagerie)—"I understand there was an accident of some kind here. Where shall I get reliable news of the affair?" Manager—"At the gau's stand."

Who Is It?

Miss Minnie Adams has a favorite story about a "Miss Johnslig" and "Culpeper Pete." Pete became enamored of the dusky maiden and, not having the courage to "pop" face to face, called up the house where she worked and asked for her over the telephone. When he got her on the line he asked:

"Is dat Miss Johnslig?"

"Yes."

"Well, Miss Johnslig, I's got a most important question to ask you."

"Yes."

"Will you marry me?"

"Yes. Who is it, please?"

REAL ESTATE

Business and Real Estate In Berea

are becoming more desirable every day and desirable building lots for residences and business are advancing in price. NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY. I have well established businesses and business houses, dwelling and unimproved lots for sale. You will do well to see me at once.

I AM CLOSING OUT MY

Dry Goods, Clothing and Shoes Regardless of Cost.

I will sell the entire stock, building and all; or I will sell the stock and rent the building, or exchange the plant for real estate.

I make this offer as I am going to build a business house on my property on Chestnut Street.

THE SECOND LOAD OF BUGGIES will be in in a short time. Save this and wait until they come.

HAMMAR PAINT and OIL COOK STOVES are things that will interest you, and save you money.

Tuesday morning, June 18th, with others, I will leave for Paulsboro, Texas, where there will be thirty thousand acres of land sold in one day, and the man who buys this land is the man who will make the money in the next few years.

REMEMBER! We leave on the One o'clock Train TUESDAY MORNING, THE 18th. GO WITH US.

Yours Truly, J. P. BICKNELL, Berea, Ky.

THE PRESIDENT TO EDITORS

Roosevelt Delivers a Notable Address at Jamestown, Va.

Speaks Before the Delegates to the National Editorial Association--Touches Upon Important National Questions.

Jamestown, Va.--The following is the address of President Roosevelt before the National Editorial association at the session here:

It is of course a mere truism to say that no other body of our countrymen wield as extensive an influence as those who write for the daily press and for the periodicals. It is also a truism to say that what they print implies the gravest responsibility, and that in exercising it should hold himself accountable and should be held by others accountable precisely as if he occupied any other position of public trust. I do not intend to dwell upon your duties to-day, save that I shall permit myself to point out one matter. Where it seems to me that the need of our people is vital, it is essential that the man in public life and the man who writes in the public press shall both of them, if they are really good servants of the people, be prompt to assail wrongdoing and wickedness. But in thus assailing wrongdoing and wickedness, there are two conditions which must be fulfilled, because unfounded, but true, and good will result. In the first place, we must be of your facts and avoid anything like mystery or exaggeration, for to assail a decent man for something of which he is innocent is to give aid and comfort to a rascal, while indulgence in hyperbolic exaggeration serves to weaken, not strengthen, the statement of truth. In the second place, be sure that you pass your judgment on conduct and not on the social economic position of the individual with whom you are dealing. Men are good and bad men in every walk of life, and their being good or bad does not depend upon their being good or bad in their relations with their employer. We do not have large land owners. The fundamental fact, this fact which we all accept as self-evident, when we think each of us of the people whom he himself knows in his business and social relations, is often completely ignored by certain public men and certain public writers. The men whom thus ignore it and who attack wickedness only when found in a particular class are always unsafe, and are sometimes very dangerous leaders. Distrust equally the man who is never able to discover any signs of rich intent to attack and the man who confesses him to be attacking the aims and aspirations of right. It is a sure sign of moral and mental dishonesty in any man if in his public actions he is so boldly he is never able to see and fully see that of a particular class and it is whether he is able only to see the causes of arrogance and oppression in the rich or the crimes of envy and vice in the poor.

No man, for what I have to say to you in your capacity of molders and guides of public thought. In addition I would speak to you on two great issues in our public life which are most important part of the time of our public men in the near future. One of these is the question of, in certain ways, re-appling our system of taxation so as to make it bear most heavily on those most capable of supporting the strain. The other is the question of utilizing the natural resources of the nation in the way that will be of most benefit to the nation as a whole.

Need of Foresight.

In utilizing and conserving the natural resources of the nation the one characteristic more essential than any other is foresight. Unfortunately, foresight is not usually characteristic of a young and vigorous people, and it is obviously not a marked characteristic of us in the United States. Yet amazingly it should be the young nation with a future which takes the long view, and no other nation is growing or will grow as ourself has a fair call to promise. No other nation can be as well fitted to manage its affairs as a people which can of right disregard all an earnest of gain in ease, and for no other are the rewards of foresight so great, so certain, and so easily foreseen. Yet hitherto as a nation we have failed to live with an eye single to the present, and have permitted the reckless waste and destruction of much of our natural wealth.

The conservation of our natural resources and their proper use constitutes the fundamental problem which underlies almost every other problem of our national life. Unless we maintain an adequate material basis for our civilization, we cannot expect the institutions in which we live to stand and just a period to end to waste and destroy our natural resources means to undermine this material basis. During the last five years efforts have been made in several new directions in the government service to get our people to look ahead, to exercise foresight and to substitute a planned and orderly development of our resources in the place of a haphazard serving for immediate profit. The effort has been made through several agencies.

In 1912 the reclamation service began to develop the larger opportunities in the western states for water power. The work includes all the states from the great plains through the Rocky mountains to the Pacific slope. It has been conducted with the clear and definite purpose of using the valuable water resources of the public land for the greatest good for the greatest number in the long run; in other words, for the purpose of putting upon the land permanent home makers who will use and develop it for themselves and for their children and children's children. There has been opposition, of course, to this work of the reclamation service, but it has been obliged to antagonize certain men whose interest it was to exhaust for their temporary personal profit natural resources which ought to be conserved for the permanent common advantage of the people as a whole. But there will be no limit in the work of preserving the waters which head in the Rocky mountain region so as to make them of most use to the people as a whole, for the policy is essential to our national welfare.

Operations of Land Laws.

The public lands of the United States should be utilized in similar fashion. Our present public land laws were passed when there was a vast surplus of vacant public land. The chief desire now is to secure settlers thereon, and comparatively slight attention was paid as to exactly how the lands were disposed of in detail. In consequence, lax execution of the laws became the rule both in the land office and in the public mind, and land frauds were common and little noticed. This was especially true where a narrow original strip of land for the federal and wintered regions of the middle west was applied to the drier regions of the great plains and to the mountains and the Pacific coast. In those regions, the system lent itself to fraud, and much land passed out of the hands of the government without passing into the hands

of the home maker. The department of the interior and the department of justice joined in prosecuting the offenders against the law, but the law and its administration were defective and needed to be changed. Three years ago a public lands commission was appointed to scrutinize the law and the facts and to recommend a remedy. Their examination specifically showed the existence of great frauds upon the public domain, and their recommendations for change in the law were made with the object of conserving the natural resources of every part of the public land by putting it to the best use. This was especially called to the prevention of settlement by the passage of great areas of public lands into the hands of a few men, and to the enormous waste caused by unrestricted grazing on the open range, a system of using the natural forage on the public domain which amounts to putting a premium on its destruction. The recommendations of the public lands commission were sound, for they were especially in the interest of the actual home maker; and where the home maker had not utilized the land, it was provided that the government should keep control of it so that it could not be monopolized by a few wealthy men. Congress has not yet acted upon these recommendations, except for the repeal of the Injunction law. But the recommendations are just and proper, so essential to our national welfare, that I believe they will surely ultimately be adopted.

In 1912 congress authorized the president to create national forests in the public domain. These forest reserves remained for a long time in charge of the general land office, which had a men poorly trained in foresters. But another department of agriculture, possessed the trained men. In other words, the government forests were without foresters and the government forests without forests. Waste of effort and waste of forests inevitably followed. Finally the situation was ended in 1916 by the creation of the United States forest service, which has stopped the waste, conserved the resources of the national forests and made them useful, so that our forests are now being managed on a coherent plan, and in a way that will be of great benefit to the nation. It is a sure sign of moral and mental dishonesty in any man if in his public actions he is so boldy he is never able to see and fully see that of a particular class and it is whether he is able only to see the causes of arrogance and oppression in the rich or the crimes of envy and vice in the poor.

No man, for what I have to say to you in your capacity of molders and guides of public thought. In addition I would speak to you on two great issues in our public life which are most important part of the time of our public men in the near future. One of these is the question of, in certain ways, re-appling our system of taxation so as to make it bear most heavily on those most capable of supporting the strain. The other is the question of utilizing the natural resources of the nation in the way that will be of most benefit to the nation as a whole.

Preserve Mineral Resources.

In addition to treating right for the benefit of the whole people the forests and the mineral beds, we should similarly try to preserve for the benefit of all the people the great stretches of public domain--some three hundred million acres in all which are unfit for cultivation by present methods and valuable only for the forage which they supply.

This vast area is now open to the free grazing of cattle, sheep, horses and goats, without restriction or regulation. When population has increased as to meet the needs of such a range, the government may impose a tax on the grazing of cattle, sheep, horses and goats, without restriction or regulation.

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TROOPS OF THE CZAR

HIDDEN NOT TO SPARE BULLETS IN CASE OF DISORDER.

OUTBREAK OF AGRARIAN RIOTS

In Several Regions Anticipated When the Peasantry Learns of the Dissolution.

St. Petersburg, June 17.—The dissolution of the second duma was received throughout St. Petersburg with perfect tranquility, thanks to the precautionary measures.

Demonstrations among St. Petersburg workingmen are anticipated. The authorities profess to be chiefly apprehensive over the possibility of rioting and racial excesses in Odessa and Kiev and other cities where party feeling runs high. An outbreak of agrarian disorders in several regions of the empire is anticipated later when the peasantry learns of the dissolution, but a spirit of quiet confidence in the ability of the government to handle the situation prevails in administrative circles.

Though Gen. Draheffsky, prefect of police, was nominally in charge, the provisions for public safety were virtually in the hands of Gen. Hazenkampf, the able to Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholayevitch, who returned from Krasno Selo to assume command of the combined garrison, including the guard corps, the 35th infantry division, a large force of cavalry, Cossacks and several machine gun detachments.

The military was chiefly disposed in the industrial sections, but a strong force occupied the Tauride palace vicinity. A portion of the Tzarkusk regiment garrisoned the palace, while squads of cossacks were stationed in the courtyards of the adjoining buildings. Not even duma officials were allowed to enter the precincts of the palace. A laconic notice was posted on the gates announcing that "former deputies" would receive their salaries upon application to the chancellery.

Reports were in circulation during the day that the workingmen were planning a great demonstration in front of the palace, but they did not appear, and only occasional sightseers visited the building.

The officer in command of the troops informed a press representative that he had orders to disperse without penalty, and not to spare bullets in case of necessity.

During the night nine of the 16 local democratic leaders specifically named in the government indictment, including Prince Tzarteretoff and M. Dzharaparidze, were taken into custody. The seven others succeeded in eluding the elaborate provisions for their arrest.

Two secret service officers, with signed warrants, had been assigned to follow each deputy and serve the warrants as soon as the ukase was promulgated. They were instructed to follow their men to the frontier if necessary, but the deputies succeeded in making their escape.

Among those who have not yet been arrested are M. Ozel, the report of whose capture was unfounded, and M. Alexinsky, who has not returned to Alexinsky.

IMPROVED MEN IN VAIN

To Save the Drowning and the Lad Rescued Two Women.

Bristol, Pa., June 17.—After vainly implored a number of men to come to the rescue Eddie Moran, 15 year old, shamed his elders by plunging into Neshaminy creek and saving the lives of Mrs. Blakely, of Philadelphia, and her mother, Mrs. Harris. A ten-year-old daughter of Mrs. Blakely was drowned.

The two women and the child went in a canoe. Their craft was upset, and Eddie Moran was attracted by their screams. He gave an alarm and a number of men ran out on the bank of the stream, but would enter the water at all, declaring they could not swim.

"Well, if you won't help them I will," declared the boy, and, plunging into the water he succeeded in bringing both Mrs. Blakely and Mrs. Harris ashore.

Thirty Were Killed.

London, June 17.—A dispatch from Lishon says that an explosion of dynamite at Covilho, Portugal a manufacturing town, killed 30 persons. It is believed that the explosion was caused by dismissed workmen who sought vengeance.

Assassin's Victim.

Sebastopol, June 17.—Col. Gueskoffsky, assistant harbor commandant, was shot and killed in the vicinity of the docks. The assassin was arrested.

Sawmill Destroyed.

Stillwater, Minn., June 17.—Fire destroyed the "W" sawmill of George H. Atwood, entailing a loss of \$150,000; insurance \$25,000.

Bank Wrecked By Safe Blowers.

St. James, Ninn., June 17.—The State bank of Bingham Lake, near here, was robbed of \$15,000 in cash. The cracksman dynamited the safe, and the force of the explosion was so great that the bank building was blown to pieces.

Car Barns Burned.

New York, June 17.—Fire destroyed the car barns of the New York City Railway Co., situated in Madison avenue, between 85th and 86th streets. A number of nearby residences were damaged. The loss will exceed \$200,000.

STATE NEWS ITEMS

HAT RIM ENCIRCLED HIS NECK

And Huffman Was Found Walking Around in a Small Circle.

Shelbyville, Ky.—Edge Huffman, a tenant on the farm of John Hughes, near Hempbridge, while returning with an ax on his shoulder after repairing a fence was struck by lightning on his head and the beard on his face and hair on his breast was burned off. When found he was walking around in a small circle in a dazed condition, with blood flowing freely from his mouth and nose, bareheaded, with the rim of his hat around his neck, the rest of his hat having been completely burned. The ground where he had fallen when struck showed signs that he had rolled over and over for some time, and he was nearly covered with blood. He managed to get to the house of his employer and a physician was summoned at once. It is believed that he will not live.

GRABBED FOR PISTOL.

And Champion Promptly Killed the Woman Also.

Eddyville, Ky.—Will Champion shot and killed Lee Tracey, his brother-in-law, and Grace Browning.

It is alleged that Tracey deserted his family and moved to a tent near a timber camp where he was cutting timber. Young Champion went to his tent and demanded that he and the Browning woman leave. Tracey refused and, pulling a revolver, fired two shots at Champion. Champion was armed and sent a load of buckshot into Tracey's head, death being instantaneous.

The woman grabbed for her fallen companion's pistol and was in the act of shooting, when Champion pumped the other load of the double-barreled gun into her vitals. The young man is under guard.

CINCINNATI NEGRO

Played Detective, Caused Arrests and Is In Hoc Himself.

Louisville, Ky.—The capture of a crook was effected by local police just outside of town. He had in his possession all the paraphernalia of his class, including five saws, bottle of acid for metal and brn of soap, a fine automatic pistol, 50 rounds of ammunition and very large two-bladed knife. He gave his name as Edward Carter. That he has been operating in Cincinnati is shown by a pawn ticket dated June 6 for \$4.40, marked Crown Loan office, of Cincinnati. When found he was by the side of the state pike with a fine bay mare. That the animal belongs to him seems hardly credible. The local authorities believe that he is the man who murdered Sheriff Harlan, out west. He had \$15.67 in cash. He was neatly dressed.

ACCUSED HER HUSBAND

Of Attacking White Girl and Her Narrowly Escaped Lynching.

Lexington, Ky.—To even up an old score with her husband, Burns Young, a negro, his wife, Matilda, went to the residence of Ninrod Coborn, a prominent farmer of Bath county, and accused her husband of attempting to assassinate Coborn's 12-year-old daughter, Carrie. Young was arrested an hour later by the sheriff and narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of angered citizens. The child denies the accusation made against the culprit, but on account of the source from which it came credence is put in it. There are two negroes in jail at Owingsville charged with criminal assault.

Minister Receives a Flogging.

Fulton, Ky.—Rev. Frank Morton Hawley, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, and a most highly respected divine, of this city, was horsewhipped by W. W. Meadows, a leading capitalist, and driven from the city under threats of death. The flogging, which has created the most profound sensation ever known in Fulton's history, came as an aftermath to the divorce suit of Mrs. Meadows, who but a few days ago filed a petition for divorce, alleging cruelty.

Blackburn on Panama.

Lexington, Ky.—From Panama former Senator Joe C. S. Blackburn writes to Daniel M. Bowmar, of Versailles, that no place has been more slandered than the Isthmus, for it is not hotter there, he says, than in Kentucky. He is at Ancon, where swamps are unknown. Under the reorganization of the commission Senator Blackburn has charge of the civil administration in the canal zone. He contemplates a visit to Kentucky this fall.

Tobacco Planters Beaten.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—A party of forty horsemen rode into Lamasco, Lyon county, and, going to the home of Edward Hall, an independent tobacco grower, shot into the house. The raiders took Hall and his two sons and brutally whipped them; then, warning the farmers to raise no more tobacco, the raiders left.

Killed By Lightning.

Cynthiana, Ky.—Arthur Broughton, a farmer, was found dead on the banks of the Licking river, near Robinson. He had been struck by lightning during the electrical storm which passed over this country.

Goes to Central.

Lexington, Ky.—Dr. George A. Ramsey, in this city, former president of Sayre Institute, was appointed to the chair of education at Central university at Danville. He is a widely known educator.

Would Rather Play.

Louisville, Ky.—L. E. McCubbin, of 213 26th street, informed the police department that his bride, 15, while baking a cake, had suddenly left the house, and subsequently he ascertained that she had told a friend that she would rather play than to keep house.

Fell From a Raft.

Paintsville, Ky.—Scott Wills, of Floyd county, was drowned in the Big Sandy river, three miles above Prestonsburg, while attempting to tie a loose raft. The body was caught several miles below.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

MADISON COUNTY.

HIGH HILL.

June 12.—Maude and Taylor Hill are visiting friends this week in Jackson county, near Kerby Knob.—Mr. Jessie Nealy recently purchased a house and lot from Pet Carpenter. Mr. Carpenter has purchased some land from Mr. Stephen Green.—Mr. and Mrs. T. J. McKeegan spent Sunday of last week with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wilson.—Nola Alexander of Hugh, Ky., who has been very low with pneumonia in fever is able to be out again.—Misses Debbie and Gracie Coyle of Mt. Sterling, Ky., and Mrs. C. M. Green of Corbin, Ky., spent a few hours with friends and relatives at the Berea Commencement.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wilson visited Mr. and Mrs. Mack Maupin, Sunday.—Mrs. Liz Louis recently sold a boundary of timber to the Cooperage Company of Richmond, Ky., for \$1,000.—Miss Flora Green spent a few days of last week with Miss Lydia Crisellis, near Lancaster, Ky., and enjoyed her visit very much.—Miss Dossie Hoberts of Lafollette, Tenn., visited Miss Etta Azbill at this place Sunday night.—A Children's Day will be held at the Narrow Gap School-house, Sunday, June 16th.

JACKSON COUNTY.

DELM.

June 10.—Quite a number from this vicinity attended church at Annville, Sunday.—Mrs. Susan Gabbard visited her daughter, Mrs. Geo. King, Tuesday.—Mrs. O. King has been sick for a few days but is improving somewhat.—Miss Etta Medlock was the guest of her friend, Miss Alice Baker, Tuesday evening.—Mrs. Charley Amyx of Annville and Miss Mattie Frost of Mauldin were callers at Dan Medlock's on Monday evening.—Miss Ida King visited her cousin, Cora King, Sunday.

EVERGREEN.

June 15.—Rev. Jim Luna preached at Pine Grove Sunday.—Thomas E. Jones, Willie Hellard, Bill Amyx, T. C. Rose, Abe and Ess Griffon visited Whit Rose's mill pond last Tuesday and caught a fine lot of fish.—Joe Callahan of Hamilton, Ohio is paying his brother on Horse Lick a visit this week.—Mr. John Martin was at Mary Jane Griffon's Wednesday evening on business.—John Smith says he wants to get thru planting corn by the first of July.—Mr. L. B. Martin says there are not to be had when mules have to eat out of a green manger.

HIGH.

June 17.—Miss China Hudson and Dora and Vernon Ely, who have been attending school at Berea, have come home.—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Parks were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Reuel Swinford of Big Hill, Sunday afternoon.—Mr. Curtis Benge and Mr. J. A. Lane were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Benge, Saturday night.—Miss Gracie Parks visited Miss Dora Ely on Monday night.—Mr. J. A. Park has purchased a horse.—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Benge were the guests of Mr. Melvin Azbill and wife Saturday night.—Miss Maggie Benge, Dora Ely and Beatrice Hale were the guests of Miss Gracie Parks, Sunday.—Frances Azbill, Ellen Bicknell, Anna Isaacs and Maggie Benge were the guests of Mrs. Margaret Benge, Thursday night.—Mr. and Mrs. Joe Alexander gave the young people a singeing, Saturday night. They report a fine time.—Mr. Norris Alexander has been visiting his uncle, Ed Alexander of Dreyfus for the past week.—Mrs. Tom Cleek was the guest of Mrs. Belle Parks, Saturday.

GRAY HAWK.

June 15.—J. M. Judd is visiting friends at Covington, Ky. this week.—J. F. Hays, Tincher and others were called to attend Squire Davison's court at Welchburg, yesterday.—Mr. Green Hellard says he is going to quit farming and go into the rat-killing business.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Begley, a fine girl, on the 8th.—Wm. Hays made a business trip to R. P. Welch's for W. R. Engle, Wednesday.—Geo. Tincher and family visited relatives in Owsley county last week.—Geo. Adkins is employed by E. N. Begley making ties.—Hiram Turner has gone into the tie business.—H. J. Johnson of Dry Ridge was appointed road overseer.—Our Sunday school, conducted by Rev. Thos. Turner, is progressing nicely.—Charley Simpson was the welcome guest of Mr. Frank Moore, Friday.—James Preston Adkins, the blacksmith, visited John Johnson of Welchburg last week.—Harrison Parrett's doghouse fell in last Tuesday night, killing six of his nice dogs.

TRAVELLERS REST.

June 14.—People are mostly all over their corn the first time.—Mary and Buford Barker returned from Berea, where they have been in school.—Vesta Roberts was visiting at this place Palmer Scott and Bob Botner depart Saturday.—Maggie Minter, of Stanton,

Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Waddle Sunday.—Mr. T. C. Viara and daughter, Miss Beulah visited Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dalton of Berea Saturday and Sunday.

ESTILL COUNTY.

WAGERSVILLE.

June 15.—Miss Fnn Wngers, Meors. Ambrose Wilson and Ambrose Wagars spent Sunday with Vernon and Ruth Scrivner is visiting relatives in Irwagars were in Irvine Wednesday.—Miss Garnet Scott of Stanford is visiting her sister, Mrs. Buse Wilson.—Misses Mamie T. and Mary Wilson were the guests of Misses Elin and Maude Park, Sunday last.—Miss Nettie Scrivner is visiting relatives in Irvine this week.—J. L. Scrivner went to Richmond Wednesday to see Dr. Gibson.—Misses Nettie, Grace and Kathryn Wager, Sophia Wilson, Meares, Willie and John Wilson and Frank Cougleton were the guests of Miss Flora Arvine, Sunday.—Miss Nettie Kidwell is visiting Miss Grace Wagera this week.—Irene Wagera came home Tuesday after a ten days' visit in Madison.—Mrs. Joe Kidwell visited her sister, Miss Laura Rogers on Dec Creek Wednesday.—Mr. Charley Irandenburg of near Kirkraville is in this community buying hogs.

LICEST BRANCH.

June 15.—The farmers are getting behind with their crops on account of so much rain.—The Beaver Pond Church is hoping to get a minister for themselves.—J. M. Kildred has his storehouse nearly completed.—Mr. Colman Kildred and daughter, Edith, of Ford, Ky., have returned to their home after a week's visit with Mrs. Kildred's sister, Mrs. Bee Ivieis and family.—Miss Frankie Ivieis is staying with her sister, Mrs. Jeff Gentry.—Miss Alma Logdon and Maudie Lillie of Jinks called on Sallie Kindred Monday evening.—Burton Oliver and Miss Diana Ivieis were married at the home of the bride, near Jinks, May 30th, Rev. Wells officiating. We all join in wishing them joy and prosperity through life.—Mr. Millard Jenkins and Miss Lester Estee of Jinks were married June the 5th. The best wishes of all are with them.—Mr. Chas. Oliver and family attended the wedding of his brother and Miss Ivieis.—David Kildred and his cousin, Norman Kildred made a flying trip to Richmond last Friday.—Several of this place attended Commencement at Berea, and all say they enjoyed themselves.—Broadus Illes is quite sick.—Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Bicknell visited Mr. Bicknell's brother, Mr. John Bicknell, Saturday.—Mr. Curtiss Gentry and family have gone to Oklahoma to make their home. We wish them success.—Melvin Kindred is assisting J. W. Patrick on J. M. Kildred's store house.—Mr. Wm. Kildred of Ford has been visiting relatives here.

SAND GAP.

June 15.—John R. Kerby and family of Clover Bottom visited J. R. Durham and family Sunday.—James and Willie Johnson are thinking of going to Colorado on account of ill health.—China, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Johnson is very sick with spinal trouble. Dr. Baker is attending her.—Lewis McGuire of Clover Bottom is reported to be very ill.—Several of this place are attending the convention at McKee today.—Edward Durham and wife of Narrow Flat are visiting relatives at Wind Cave.—Mr. Sherman Durham and wife visited relatives at Fort Riddle Sunday and went strawberrying. Strawberries are very plentiful at Fort Riddle.—Mr. J. F. Dean passed thru here this morning en route to McKee.—Walker McFarland of Dry Fork visited C. S. Durham at Bachelor's Rest Wednesday.—A Farmers' Conference was held at Bachelor's Rest last week. C. S. Durham was general manager.—David Durham and family are visiting relatives at Noah's Ark and Jamestown.

MIDDLE FORK.

June 13.—Mrs. Letha Tussey visited her son, Joe, of near Indian Creek, Saturday and Sunday.—Robert Baker and wife are planning to go to Hamilton, Ohio in the near future.—Mrs. Edna Tussey visited her mother, Mrs. Mary Latham of Livingston from Friday until Sunday.—The Sunday school at this place is getting along nicely.—Benjamin Tussey attended church at Letter Box Sunday.—Elijah and Wesley Angel took a load of tea to the switch, Tuesday.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

HOME

June 17.—Mr. Jesse Wren returned to East Bernstadt yesterday, where he is engaged as brakeman on a train.—Quite a large number of young people visited at Mr. Joe Leavett's Sunday.—Mr. Wealey Lambert and son went to Berea Saturday on business.—Mrs. Mary Wren and Mrs. Daisy Lambert were the guests of Mrs. Mattie Coyle last Sunday.—Mr. W. M. Smith and family expect to live in Berea some time.

ROCKFORD.

June 17.—W. H. Stephens had a nice cold die last week.—Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Bullen visited J. M. Bullen Saturday night.—Miss Virginia Martin visited her cousin, Miss R. R. Todd Saturday and Sunday last.—Mr. John Linville and family visited

WAR BREAKS OUT

Central American States Engaged in Long Threatened Struggle.

Mexico City, June 13.—Salvador, with a force of regular troops, yesterday defeated a body of revolutionists of Nicaragua who Tuesday captured the port of Acajutla and who later attempted to move on the Salvadoran capital. The invading forces were driven back to Acajutla and are now making a stand there.

Mexico City, June 12.—Hostilities have broken out in Central America. Nicaragua and Salvador are at war. A force of Nicaraguans, assisted by Salvadoran revolutionists, captured the port of Acajutla, Salvador, yesterday.

The Nicaraguans on board the gunboat Momotombo bombarded the fort and then landed troops. The town is now in the hands of the Nicaraguans general, Manuel Rivera. Intense excitement prevails. It is believed the objective of the expedition is the port of San Jose de Guatema and that President Zelaya of Nicaragua has declared war against Guatemala.

It is thought that the bombardment of Acajutla is the beginning of the great struggle in Central America which has been so long breeding. Acajutla is but a few hours distant from the port of San Jose de Guatema, and it is believed that this is Zelaya's objective point. In case this supposition proves true, President Estrada Cabrera of Guatema and President Figueras of Salvador will have to fight foes both from within and without, for a strong revolutionary party will help the Nicaraguans in each of these republics.

The Yorktown's Job.

San Salvador, June 15.—The United States gunboat, now off this coast, is expected to capture, as a pirate, the Nicaraguian gunboat Momotombo, which recently landed filibusters on Salvadoran territory, where they were defeated. President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, is said to have sent other vessels to land troops in this republic, but they did not accomplish their mission, as the coast is well guarded by Salvadoran troops.

Telegraphers May Strike.

Chicago, June 17.—Fifteen hundred telegraph operators, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' union, at a meeting here Sunday afternoon, voted to support the president and executive committee of this organization in any measures they deem necessary to bring about an adjustment of the operators' grievances. A \$5,000 strike fund was voted. Representatives of the Order of Railway Telegraphers assured the commercial operators of the support and sympathy of individual members of the railway union, but took no official action.

Deadly Affray Over Whisky.

Bosterville, Ky., June 17.—At Lee Rose, Owsley county, four miles from Donoville, a drunken row occurred Sunday afternoon in which Tom Wilson and Wiley Bowling were instantly killed and Henry Caudell and William Long were fatally wounded. The fight came up over some whisky. All parties are prominent in the mountain families of Estill county. John Estep has been arrested. Wilson was at one time town marshal of Jackson, Ky., and Irvine, Ky.

Court Assumes Responsibility.

Concord, N. H., June 11.—Following the argument of the attorneys in the case of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, Judge Chamberlain announced that in his mind there was no doubt of his responsibility to determine the competency or incompetency of Mrs. Eddy to manage her estate, and that he should appoint a master to determine the question as soon as evidence could be prepared for submission.

Norway Gives Women the Ballot.

Christiania, June 15.—The Norwegian parliament rejected, 73 to 47, the bill providing universal suffrage for women, but adopted, 96 to 25, a bill granting the franchise to all women twenty-five years of age taxed on an income enjoyed by herself or husband, if the income is \$112 in cities and \$84 in the country. It creates a total of 300,000 women voters.

Ransom Demanded for Child.

New Orleans, June 11.—Six thousand dollars has been demanded as ransom for eight-year-old Walter Lamana, son of a well-to-do Italian undertaker. The boy disappeared two days ago and the police have vainly searched for him. The demand for ransom money in a letter signed "Black Hand" was their first clue.

Explorer's Horrid Fate.

Berne, Switzerland, June 13.—The government has received information of the murder in the hinterland of Liberia of Walter Volz, the well-known Swiss explorer. Volz was captured by natives, flogged and imprisoned in a hut in which he was burned alive. A portion of his charred body was recovered by a searching party.

Fatal Automobile Accident.

Indianapolis, June 12.—Mrs. Thomas W. Love and Mrs. Emma Gordon were killed and J. F. Helm, Miss Fay Helm and Mrs. Bearila Keister seriously injured last evening when an automobile in which they were riding was struck by a Broad Ripple traction car at the Thirty-eighth street crossing.

Old Cuban Patriot Dead.

Havana, June 17.—Bartolomeo Maso, president of Cuba during the ten years war and a candidate against Tomas Estrada Palma in 1902, is dead.

THE CITIZEN, Berea, Ky.

TO NEW FRIENDS.

The Citizen wants you for a subscriber. If you had been reading it a few months you would not be willing to be without it. But we are so sure that after you have had it a year we will give you a splendid 75 cent "Trapper" well bound, razor steel, pocket knife and the paper, one year for \$1.00. Or if you will send us \$1.00 we will send you the book. The Mountain People of Kentucky or \$1.00. Or we will send the book "Jesus of Nazareth" by Dr. Wm. E. Barton, a splendid book with over 400 pictures, which would cost you \$2.00 at any book store.—this large beautifully bound book we will mail to any new subscriber for \$1.25. The postage alone on this book costs us 30 cents.

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We expect you to keep on taking the Citizen because you like it so well—because you can't do without it. But as some of our old friends say, "We have never had any of those fine premiums you are giving to new subscribers—you ought to let us have a chance at them." so we give old subscribers, who pay for a year ahead of time before their subscription begins, a premium of \$1.00. This is a pretty, well bound book of 400 pages containing the New Testament (authorized version) 1,600 of the best known and sweetest gospel hymns, 15 secular songs for home and social and patriotic occasions and over thirty scripture selections especially good for concert or responsive reading in home or church. Or if you want to get one of the premiums we offer to new subscribers send \$1.15 if you want the knife \$1.00 if you want The Mountain People of Kentucky or \$1.00 if you want Barton's Life of Christ.

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WHEN YOUR TIME RUNS OUT.

If you will look at the address on your paper itself or on the paper in which it is wrapped you will see below a date printed like this:

1 JULY 07

That means that your paper is paid up to July 1, 1907, or whatever the date is that this time runs out. We will send a renewal blank to each subscriber to renew his subscription for another year. If the date on your paper is changed to a year ahead, like it is in this instance, we have received your money and marked you paid for another year. If it is not changed please write us after two or three weeks so we can find out what is the matter.

HOW IT WAS DONE

Pennsylvania State House Craft Was Easily Secured.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 17.—How John H. Sanderson of Philadelphia collected \$5,000,000 from the state for furnishing and equipping the new capitol under his "per foot" and "per pound" contract with the board of public grounds and buildings was told to the investigation committee in the report of the committee's auditor.

The report says that elaborately trimmed desks for the heads of departments were charged at \$368 each,

while plain desks for clerks were billed as high as \$610.20. Sanderson

billed eighty three sofas to the state at \$18.40 "per foot" or \$352.05 each.

According to the report the excess charges on the sofas was more than \$50,000.

The overcharge on nine wardrobes

for which the state paid \$2,917 was

more than 100 per cent. For 185

clothes trees Sanderson collected \$6.

The auditors report that they

should not have cost more than \$1.

026.75. The average charge for 208

clocks was \$225.90 each. Only two

desks instead of seven were furnished.

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